



सत्यमेव जयते

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

DRAFT
FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
OF
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
(1974-79)

(Volume I)

Introduction Sectoral Review, Programmes for the Fifth Plan and Statements.

5 P R E F A C E

The Planning Commission had broadly indicated that the size of our Fifth Five Year Plan should be roughly twice that of the Fourth Plan. We informed them that it would not be possible to restrict the outlay for this Territory's Fifth Plan to double that of our Fourth Plan. The reason is that there was no Integrated First Five Year Plan for this territory; the Second Five Year Plan was only a beginning and the Third Plan was not properly implemented due to several bottle-necks. Therefore, only the Fourth Plan has brought about some development. There is a huge backlog of developmental activities to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

The Planning Commission have taken this consideration into account and have asked us to submit proposals on a realistic basis for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Our outlay for the Fourth Plan was Rs. 14 crores. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 1137.696 lakhs has been incurred in the first four years and an expenditure of Rs. 427.615 lakhs is likely to be incurred during 1973-74. Thus the total expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan period is likely to be Rs. 1565.311 lakhs which would be Rs. 165.311 lakhs in excess of the approved outlay for the Fourth Plan. The Planning Commission are already aware of this position. In our Approach Paper on the Fifth Plan we had indicated that on a rough estimate, our requirements of funds for the Fifth Plan would be Rs. 53.65 crores under the Territory's Plan and Rs. 6.79 crores under the Central Sector. This estimate was purely provision-

The proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan have been formulated in this background and entail an outlay of Rs. 5074.673 lakhs under the Territory's Sector and Rs. 2326.282 lakhs under the Central Sector, distribution of which under major heads of Development is also indicated below:-

Head of Development	Proposed Outlay for the Fifth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Per-cent- age of total outlay 1974-75	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Per-cent- age of total outlay
<u>Territory's Sector</u>				
1. Agricultural Production Programme.	1142.843	22.5	206.365	20.2
2. Cooperation and Community Development	126.655	2.5	40.415	4.0
3. Power	210.940	4.2	42.540	4.1
4. Industries	55.931	1.1	18.516	1.8
5. Transport and Communications.	2326.875	45.8	447.054	43.7
6. Social Services	1145.172	22.7	250.470	24.5
7. Miscellaneous	66.257	1.2	16.834	1.7
Total	5074.73	100	1022.194	100



	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Central Sector</u>					
1. Central Schemes		2263.007		305.377	
2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes		<u>63.275</u>		<u>16.705</u>	
Total		<u>2326.282</u>		<u>322.082</u>	

Details of these proposals are contained in volumes I to V of this publication as follows:-

- Vol. I - Introduction, Sectoral review of Fourth Plan, Strategy and programmes for the Fifth Plan, and financial and other statements.
- Vol. II - Scheme-wise objectives, outlays and principal targets proposed for the Fifth Plan in respect of Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fisheries, Land Reforms, Cooperation, Community Development and Panchayats.
- Vol. III - Scheme-wise objectives, outlays and principal targets proposed for the Fifth Plan in respect of Power, Industries, Roads, Road Transport, Ports & Harbours, Shipping and Tourism.
- Vol. IV - Scheme-wise objectives, outlays and principal targets proposed for the Fifth Plan in respect of Education, Health, Nutrition, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing, Welfare of Backward Classes, Social Welfare and Labour & Labour Welfare.
- Vol. V - Scheme-wise objectives, outlays and principal targets proposed for the Fifth Plan in respect of Statistics, Information & Publicity, Local Bodies, Other Sectors, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes.

These proposals do not include schemes under the Accelerated Development Programme of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation).

(S.C. BORAH)
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER.

Port Blair, the
6th Sept., 1973.

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands constitute a single District Union Territory without legislature. This territory is administered by the President of India through the Chief Commissioner. The present Chief Commissioner is Shri Har Mander Singh, I.A.S. The Development Commissioner-cum-Development Secretary of this Administration is Shri S.C. Borah, I.F.A.S.

The geographical situation of these islands is between 6° and 14° North latitude and 92° and 94° East longitude. The total area of these islands is 8293 Sq. Kms. The Headquarter of this territory is Port Blair. The distance between Port Blair and Calcutta is 1259 Kms.(by sea), Port Blair and Madras is 1191 Kms.(by sea), and Port Blair and Rangoon is 580 Kms.(by sea). The climate of this Territory is tropical. The average annual rain fall is 125.22". There are 4 Sub-Divisions, 6 tahsils, 399 villages and 1 town i.e. Port Blair, in this Territory. The population of this Territory according to 1971 Census is 1,15,133 which include 18,102 Scheduled Tribes.

Section I - Objectives, Strategy and Resources

Planned development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands began in 1956 with the introduction of Second Five Year Plan. There was no integrated First Five Year Plan. Only 2 schemes viz. "Colonisation" and "construction of roads" were taken up during the First Five Year Plan. Integrated development of economy with varying degrees of emphasis on the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been planned and implemented since 1956 onwards. An analytical study of the pattern of priorities and investments under the previous plans would reveal that highest priorities were being given in each plan to the development of basic infrastructure for the Territory. Apart from its isolation from the mainland, this Territory was beset with other problems like inadequate transport and communication facilities, shortage of drinking water, insufficient milk supply etc. It was therefore, in the fitness of things that all the plans were oriented towards setting up the basic social and economic infrastructure for this Territory before arriving at self-generating economic development. All the previous plans were formulated on the same lines only while concentrating on the development

of transport and communications, and social services. Development of other sectors was also planned though on a comparatively smaller scale.

The following objectives have been set for the Fifth Plan:-

- (1) Attain self-sufficiency in food production during the Fifth Plan period and with this end in view a target of production of 47000 M.T. of rice by the end of Fifth Plan is proposed.
- (2) Improving transport and communication facilities by acquiring more ships, boats and buses during the Fifth Plan period.
- (3) Completion of Andaman Trunk Road and connecting South Andaman with Diglipur (North Andaman) by road.

The strategy of development in the Fifth Plan will be more or less on the lines followed in the previous plans. Putting in "Critical minimum efforts" and to give "big push" to the economy of these islands, will be the basic consideration of the Fifth Plan.

These islands abound in vast natural resources which have not been properly tapped so far. The schemes under the Fifth Plan aim at proper tapping and utilisation of these resources.

Chapter 1.1 Section II - The Socio-Economic Situation.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands contain population of varied nature representing people from almost all parts of India - besides the tribal people who are predominant in Nicobars. - The main sources of income generation are Government service, plantations, agriculture, medium scale industries and petty trades. No heavy industries or public undertakings are in existence here. Consumption levels are mainly restricted to ordinary general merchandise, clothings and other daily necessities with a very small percentage of demand for luxury goods and highly sophisticated household devices. Reason is obviously due to marginal level of income of a big portion of the population.

Although the problem of unemployment is still not acute, but in the agriculture sector a situation of under-employment exists temporarily due to lack of cultivable land. All-round efforts and activities have been launched for development of these Islands economically and for creating better infra-structural facilities for future settlements. The existing manpower is being utilised productively particularly in the field of agriculture, road construction and other works, jetty construction, soil conservation schemes, cottage, small scale and medium industries, Government industrial units like Chatham Saw Mill, Marine, Co-operative plantation and joint farming, Co-operative consumers stores, printing press, labour contract societies, timber extraction societies. A big portion of the population is however, engaged in Government services.

The problem of economic diversification is quite acute mainly due to lack of infra-structural facilities in other parts of the Islands, in comparison to Port Blair and surrounding areas. In Little Andaman Island, some big schemes have been undertaken and enthusiastic activities are in progress there which will ultimately result in extension of adequate infra-structural facilities for growth and development of agriculture, industries, trading and other economic activities.

Basic facilities like electricity, power, water, transportation and communication, market, both for raw materials and finished goods, exist in and around Port Blair only. In other parts like Middle and North Andaman or Nicobars, these facilities have since been extended limitedly to all these places in gradual process.

Chapter 1.2Fourth Plan Experience

Remoteness of the Territory from the mainland and transport bottleneck both between mainland and Islands and within the islands has a dampening effect on the implementation of plan schemes in this Territory. Development Programmes of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have therefore to be looked at differently from the programmes that are being implemented elsewhere in India. Therefore these basic facts have to be taken into consideration before drawing-up any plan for implementation in these Islands.

However, despite numerous difficulties which stood in the way of implementation of schemes, appreciable progress has been achieved under the different sectors and the expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan will be Rs.1565.311 lakhs, as against Rs.1400 lakhs approved for the Fourth Plan i.e. 111.8 per cent over the approved outlay. The levels of expenditure over the approved outlays during the previous plans were 15.3% during the First Plan, 60.4% during the Second Plan and 64.9% during the Third Plan. It will thus be seen that our performance during the Fourth Plan has been quite satisfactory.

The following are some of the main achievements of the Fourth Plan. Various agricultural production programmes have been re-oriented with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in food production by the end of the Fourth Plan by producing 18,500 M.T. of rice. The rice production is expected to be 19,000 Tonnes; by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Tractors have been purchased to boost up agricultural production. One Agricultural Marketing Officer has joined

An area of 100 hecwould be broughtts. ~~under~~ under Minor Irrigation and 100 hecwould be broughtts. under Drainage ~~would be brought~~ by the end of Fourth Plan.

An area of 503 hecwould be broughtts. of land would be brought under Soil Conservation measures by the end of the Fourth Plan as against the target of 578 hecwould be broughtts. The reasons for shortfall is delay in finalisation of rules and procedure pertaining to this programme.

The Livestock Department has been re-organised and converted into a Directorate with the appointment of a Director of Animal Husbandry. The Directorate has been able to appreciate the problems of the fields of animal husbandry in a better perspective and consequently new schemes aiming at achieving a break-through in animal husbandry ~~have~~ formulated and ~~are being~~ implemented from 1972-73. ~~these~~ schemes ~~seek~~ to tackle the problems in a substantial manner.

(v)

Against the Fourth Plan target of settling 40 fishermen families in this Territory, 22 fishermen families have been settled upto end of 1972-73 and another 18 families are expected to be settled during 1973-74. With the settlement of fishermen families the annual fish catch has increased to 780 M.Ts.

Performance under Forest Sector has also not lagged behind. Actually the targets fixed under various forestry schemes, have been achieved.

An amount of Rs.12 lakhs has been provided to the Consumer's Cooperative Society and Central Cooperative Welfare Society. Efforts are also being made to take assistance of National Cooperative Federation. Financial assistance in the shape of working capital loan has also been provided to other Cooperative Societies.

A branch of Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank has been opened at Diglipur, which will provide credit facilities to the rural population inhabiting the Diglipur area.

In the field of power 19 villages would have been electrified by the end of Fourth Plan. 11 KV lines have been drawn upto Chouldari. Small power houses have been established at Havelock, Neil, East Bay Katchal, Campbell Bay and Wimberlygunj.

The new power house at Phoenix Bay with one 630 KW set was commissioned on 15.9.1970.

For development of Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts, loans to the extent of Rs.3.350 lakhs would have been advanced to Industrialists and entrepreneurs under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1964, by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Construction of 228 Kms. of Andaman Trunk Road will be completed and the remaining portion will be completed during the Fifth Plan, connecting South Andaman with Diglipur.

The increase in population has brought forth the need for increased transportation facilities also.

It was therefore necessary to increase the target for procurement of buses during the Fourth Plan from 17 to 27. Of the 27 buses, 19 buses have been procured so far and another 8 buses are being procured during 1973-74.

Under Shipping Sector, purchase of 3 Nos. 60' boats and 5 Nos. 40' boats was envisaged. One No. 60' boat is expected to be delivered by the end of the Fourth Plan. The remaining two which are under construction on the mainland will spill over to the Fifth Plan. All the five 40' boats will be received by the end of Fourth Plan.- (One steel-hull boat from mainland and 4 wooden-hull boat which are being constructed locally). One No. 40' boat which was being constructed at the Marine Dockyard locally was launched on 15th August, 1973.

Ports and Harbours:

The port of Port Blair has been thrown open to night navigation. Navigational aids have been installed at different places.

The construction of Chatham jetty will be completed as also the various works envisaged under scheme relating to development of Phoenix Bay. Cholunga wharf has been completed which is also one of the items included in the project Development of Phoenix Bay.

A grab dredger has been procured and a tug of 750 HP is expected to be received by the end of the Fourth Plan. Opening of several new primary schools, middle schools and higher secondary schools is expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan. Commerce, science, music and pre-medical classes have been introduced in the Government College, Port Blair and the College has been staffed suitably.

Under Health, one 20 bedded Isolation hospital has been opened at Port Blair. Two 10 bedded hospitals, one each at Campbell Bay and Billiground have been opened and one more is expected

to be established at Little Andaman by the end of Fourth Plan. The position by the end of the Fourth Plan will be 13 Hospitals, 53 dispensaries and 2 of a total Primary Health Centres with 556 beds and 40 Doctors.

The work on Dhanikhari water supply scheme which is one of the most important projects being executed by MES will be completed in all respects and on its completion it will generate 15 lakhs gallons of water per day. The problem of shortage of drinking water supply felt for many years will therefore be solved to a considerable extent.

No plan of development of these Islands will be completed without a concrete programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes. Many areas in the Territory have been declared tribal areas and nine specific schemes for development of the tribal areas were taken up for implementation during the Fourth Plan. These are over and above the facilities that are available to the tribal people under the normal development programmes. The aboriginal tribes of this Territory consisting of the Jarawas, Sentinalese, Shompens, Andamanese, Onges and Nicobarese have been declared scheduled tribes. The Jarawas and Sentinalese are hostile tribes and regular contacts with them are yet to be established. The Andamanese who had been leading a nomadic way of life were settled in Strait Island at their own request in 1969-70.

Efforts are afoot to make the Onges of Little Andaman adopt civilised way of life.

50 Nicobarese families have been settled at Little Andaman during 1972-73.

Central Projects:

A deep water wharf at Haddo has been completed, which will be used jointly by the civil and naval authorities. This is one of the most notable achievements made during the Fourth Plan period in the Territory as it will be a milestone towards the rapid economic progress of this Territory.

Under Central Fisheries Project, a fishing harbour at Port Blair is under construction and will be nearing completion by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The construction of jetties at various ports, viz. Mayabunder, Nancowrie, Katchal, Diglipur etc. have been taken up by the Principal Engineer(Marine). Construction of a Breakwater at Little Andaman is progressing.

Chapter 1.3 Objectives and strategy of the Fifth Plan

The strategy of the Fifth Plan as far as these islands are concerned will be basically to develop the infrastructure and to maintain whatever was built up during the previous plans, and then to exploit fully the potential in each sector. Naturally enough, once again, considerable importance has been given to the development of 'Transport and Communications' and 'Social services'. It is also planned to simultaneously develop other sectors with varying degrees of emphasis. A significant aspect of the Fifth Plan is the heavy investment proposed in the hitherto untouched or unexploited sectors of economy like Fisheries, Industries, Animal Husbandry, Tourism, etc. It seeks to bring about specialisation in agricultural pursuits as warranted by regional variations in terrain. It is also proposed to give enough scope for private enterprise. Many of these will require broad policy decisions by the Government of India. Ambitious schemes have been proposed for the development of original inhabitants of these islands and also to provide more and more employment opportunities to the people here. In fact all the schemes in the various sectors have been drawn up with adequate emphasis on the generation of employment potential.

Special schemes have been included for the first time under the plan for introducing land reforms measures in this Territory. The introduction of land reforms measures, will be an effective step towards proper utilisation of natural resources.

A hydel power station on a modest scale is also proposed to be set up by harnessing the surplus water from Dhanikhari Dam for generation of electricity.

Involvement of the people.

In accordance with the directives of the Planning Commission, Steering groups and Task forces were constituted for formulating proposals for inclusion in the Fifth Plan of this Territory for different sectors of development. Besides officials, prominent members of public from different strata were included in the steering groups and task forces. The Fifth Plan proposals of this Territory therefore, have been formulated after discussing the proposals with members of public and giving due weightage and considerations to the suggestions and advice offered by them.

Chapter 1.4 Financial Resources for the Fifth Plan.

Being a Union Territory without legislature, the receipts and expenditure of this Territory form part of the receipts and expenditure of the Central Government. Its budgetary requirements are included in the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and other concerned Ministries of the Government of India.

The major sources of revenue of this Territory are Forests, Shipping, Bus Transport and Electricity. To increase the revenue resources, this Administration has proposed a number of measures. The most important ones among them are mentioned below:-

- (i) Increase in the extraction of timber from 90,000 cu.m. to 3,65,000 cu.m. per annum by re-organising and intensifying management. This scheme is expected to yield a net additional revenue of Rs.0.83 to 1.00 crore per annum.
- (ii) Imposition of a levy on hunting and shooting of deer and wild boars in the forest areas, yielding an additional revenue of Rs.1 lakh annually.
- (iii) Proposal to export timber which is likely to yield foreign exchange equivalent to Rs.15.00 crores annually.
- (iv) Raising cash crops, such as Red Oil Palm, Rubber and Cashew which on maturity would yield additional revenues to the extent of Rs.6.20 crores annually.
- (v) Increase in passage fares of all classes ships for mainland-islands voyages. This is pending clearance by Home Minister's Advisory Committee.
- (vi) Reduction in the concessions granted to students for travel by buses. This matter is also pending clearance by the Home Minister's Advisory Committee.
- (vii) Upward revision of the tariff structure of the Electricity Department. This is pending clearance by the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee.

(x)

- for
- (viii) Upward revision of fees/registration of documents/properties. Necessary notification has been issued on 6th August, 1973.
 - (ix) Upward revision of fees recoverable under the Motor Vehicle Rules is under the active consideration of this Administration.
 - (x) Enhancement of tax on registration of motor vessels is also under consideration of the Administration.

Chapter-1.5. Role of Credit Institutes

State Cooperative Bank is the back-bone of the cooperative credit structure here. The Bank has been extending credit facilities to the public. A Branch of the Bank has been opened at Diglipur during 1971-72. Another Branch of the Bank has been opened at Mayabunder on 17.8.1973.

The State Bank of India is also functioning here. The bank was nationalised in 1955. Under its expansion programme 5 new branches were required to be opened in these islands. Out of these, one branch has already been opened at Rangat in 1971. 4 more branches are to be opened at Diglipur, Mayabunder, Mancowrie and Car Nicobar.

Credit facilities by way of advances are being made available to priority sectors.

The Syndicate Bank which was established in this Territory some time back is also playing an important role in providing credit facilities to the public and helping educated unemployed in self-employment.

CENTRAL PROJECTS

During the Fifth Plan, under Central sector, the programme under the sector 'Forests' envisages construction of new feeder roads of 100 Kms. tramline of 50 Kms. and 10 Nos jetties, extraction of the timber resources of the islands by use of modern logging techniques and equipment so as to achieve an additional extraction of 1.5 lakhs Cu. Ms. of timber annually. Construction of additional buildings required for residential and non-residential quarters, construction of slip-way for exclusive use of

the Forests Department raising of Red Oil Palm plantation over an area of 2,400 hecets. and Rubber plantation over an area of 1520 hecets. The outlay involved is Rs.1311.582 lakhs.

Under the sector "Fisheries" 3 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.231.650 lakhs are proposed in the Fifth Plan. These schemes envisages mackeral and sardines fishing operation by using purse seine from fishing base at Port Blair, procurement/ 4 Nos. vessels of 17.5 meters to undertake Tuna fishing on extensive scale off Nicobars and is expected to catch 3000 M.T. of Tuna valued at Rs.45.000 lakhs annually, purchase of 2 Nos. refrigerated vessels for export marketing to mainland and foreign countries.

Under the sector "Ports and Harbours" 8 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.719.775 lakhs are proposed for the Fifth Plan. These schemes envisages completion of the break-water at Hut-Bay (Little Andaman) in all respect which was taken up during the Fourth Plan, payment of royalty to Forests Department for the timber felled during the Fourth Plan, completion of jetty at Mayabunder and Campbell Bay, the work on which was started during the Fourth Plan, providing of ancilliary and foreshore works to the permanent jetties at Little Andaman, Campbell Bay in Great Nicobar including break-water, construction of approach to Chatham Wharf, payment of royalty charges for timber, stores etc.

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SELECTED SECTORAL PROGRAMMESAgriculture

Andaman and Nicobar Islands abound in tropical forest and rich natural vegetation have a mild but humid climate with annual rainfall of 320 cms and occupy 8,29,275 hec. of area. Out of the total area only 46,128 hec. have so far been released for utilisation other than forests.

Agriculture in Andamans is still in infancy though there is enough scope to extend and expand for growing principal cereals crop such as paddy, plantation crops such as coconut, arecanut, fruit plants, red oil palm, rubber, spices such as black pepper, clove, cinnamon, nutmeg, and also different tropical and sub-tropical vegetables round the year. Land is the largest of the unexploited resources of these islands. Though agriculture is the main stay in the developmental activities of these islands, emphasis was less and achievements was not commensurate with the population. There was no integrated First Five Year Plan. Area under paddy by the end of 1955-56 was only 3,748 ha. The Second Five Year Plan was First Plan for this territory and by the end of this plan period the area under paddy was 6684 ha. with a production of 5988 M. Tonnes of rice. In addition coconut, arecanut, fruit cultivations etc. were also encouraged. During the Third Plan the area under paddy was 7,054 hec. and the yield was 8,263 M. Tonnes of rice. Coconut, arecanut, fruit cultivation etc. were encouraged and 4 Progeny orchards were established. By the end of 3 annual plans intervened between Third and Fourth Plan periods, i.e. 1966-67 to 1968-69, area under paddy was increased to 8570 ha. with a production of 11220 MT. rice. Activities were also extended to horticultural crops.

Review of progress in the Fourth Plan:-

For the Fourth Plan the outlays for 'Agriculture Production', 'Minor Irrigation' and 'Soil Conservation' are Rs.25.400 lakhs, Rs.1.000 lakh and Rs.6.660 lakhs respectively. Against which expenditure is expected to be to the tune of Rs.31.924 lakhs under 'Agricultural Production', Rs.1.809 lakhs under Minor Irrigation and Rs.12.760 lakhs under 'Soil Conservation' by the end of 1973-74.

By the end of 1968-69 an area of 8570 ha. was under paddy and production of rice was 11220 M. Tonnes. As per target for the Fourth Plan, 11,940 ha. of land will be under paddy making production of 19,000 MT. rice. 100 M. Tonnes of High Yielding Variety seeds were supplied to bring an area of 5600 ha. under High Yielding Variety of paddy cultivation, as targetted. Against the target to bring 500 ha. under coconut and

250 has. under arecanut plantations, 668 has. and 240 has. had been brought under Coconut and arecanut cultivation. The shortfall in respect of arecanut is negligible and this was due to the fact that the Arecanut Development Council has desired that no further area need to be brought under arecanut plantation, owing to fall in prices. 364 tonnes fertilisers, 80 tonnes barbed wire and 220 nos. agricultural implements including pump sets have been distributed to cultivators at subsidised rate. Plant protection measures have been taken over an area of 16,500 has. against the target of 16,500 has. during the Fourth Plan. Four tractors have been purchased by the end of 1972-73. Eight more tractors will be procured during 1973-74. The Agricultural Marketing Organisation could not be set up for non-availability of Agricultural Marketing officer.

It was proposed for execution of Minor Irrigation projects as may be recommended by the Investigation Division of the Central Water and Power Commission.

The report from the Central Water and Power Commission is still awaited.

By the end of Fourth Plan an area of 503 ha. of land would be under Soil Conservation against the target of 578 ha.. Central Research station at Sipighat has been developed and a new station at Car Nicobar will be opened.

Objectives, targets, overall outlays and strategy for the Fifth Plan:-

The objective of the schemes is to attain self-sufficiency in food for the islanders. To reach the target production of 47,000 MT. of rice, production will have to be three times more than the present production. Soil Conservation programme needs to gain better momentum. Minor Irrigation potential will have to be exploited. Sufficient quantity of fertilizers, plant protection equipments and chemicals are to be stored and supplied to the cultivators. The Department of Agriculture should be strengthened by providing sufficient staff. Increasing attention should also be paid to develop Horticulture and plantation crops. The outlay for agricultural production, Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation is Rs.210.395 lakhs, Rs.15.130 lakhs and Rs.99.030 lakhs respectively.

General Programmes of Agriculture Development in the Fifth Plan:-

By the end of Fifth Plan 25,385 ha. of land would be under paddy and the production expected to

be 47,460 tonnes, pulses over 6000 ha. with production of 3000 tonnes. Sugar cane, oil seeds, cotton, coconut and arecanut will occupy 3000 ha., 1,500 ha., 100 ha., 20,171 ha. and 1,568 ha. respectively. High yielding variety of paddy will be cultivated on 15,000 ha. and other improved varieties over 5385 ha. Gross irrigated area by the end of Fifth Plan is targetted to be 1,500 hec. and gross un-irrigated crop area 27,185 ha., 6,000 MT. fertilisers, 250 MT. barbed wire, Agricultural implements, seed paddy will also be supplied. 20 tractors and 1 bull dozer, sprayers and dusters, will be purchased. It is expected to produce 30,000 MT. of compost manure, 55,000 ha. of land will be covered under plant protection measures. Soil testing, improving physical condition of the soils etc. will be under taken. Agricultural marketing, seed multiplication farm, Agriculture training Centre, Establishment of a statistical cell, Demonstration on cultivators fields etc. are also envisaged.

One minor Irrigation Unit will be established and 15,000 hectares and 500 ha. of land will be brought under Minor Irrigation and drainage respectively.

500 ha. of paddy and 2500 ha. of hilly land will be brought under Soil Conservation and 500 ha. of saline affected land will be reclaimed.

Animal Husbandry:Review of Fourth Plan

The Livestock population of this territory at the beginning of the Second Plan consisted of about 15,745 cattle, 8615 goats and 14,216 pigs. Most of them were of inferior quality. Programme for development of Animal Husbandry upto end of Annual Plan 1968-69 involved an outlay of Rs.11.689 lakhs. This expenditure was incurred on setting up. 8 Key Village Units, one Veterinary hospital, one dispensary and 12 out posts. Improved varieties of poultry and pigs were distributed to the local population with a view to improving the local breed in due course.

The Fourth Plan originally involved an outlay of Rs.18.730 lakhs on Animal Husbandry including dairying and Milk Supply. The schemes had touched only a fringe of the problem owing to lack of a properly developed infrastructure. However after upgradation of the Livestock Department into the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, the position was reviewed and fresh schemes have been chalked out with a view to setting up the basic frame-work. This has resulted in an increased likely expenditure of Rs.23.381 lakhs as against original approved Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.18.730 lakhs which is likely to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Plan.

During the Fourth Plan as per programme under the scheme 'expansion and improvement of Veterinary Service' one veterinary out post at Webi has been converted into Veterinary dispensary and the 2nd veterinary out post at Kadamtala is likely to be converted into veterinary hospital during the current year; three outpost one each at Neil Island, Campbell Bay and Little Andaman have been established and two Veterinary outposts one each at Kishori Nagar and Car Nicobar are likely to be established during this year; 4 Motor Cycles have been purchased; a post of Disease Investigation Officer has been created and is likely to be filled in during this year. Under Cattle Development, against the programme of establishing 10 K.V. Units, 5 have already been established and 2 are likely to be established during the current year. 2 Jersey Bulls are being purchased. As per programme 4 Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres have been established and one A.I-Centre and 4 Sub-Centres are likely to be established during the current year. 23 half bred/ $\frac{3}{4}$ th bred bulls have been distributed to cattle breeders free of cost against the target of 80. Under training programme, 2 Compounders, 2 Stockmen were trained in the respective course at mainland institutes. One departmental Officer has also been

deputed for under-going training in poultry husbandry course. A Piggery Demonstration unit has been established at Car Nicobar as per programme under 'Pig Breeding scheme' and Piglets born have been distributed to the Nicobarese for upgrading the local pigs. One more piggery demonstration unit is likely to be set up during this year. One Piggery Development Officer and certain staff is likely to be appointed during this year.

As against the target of distributing 400 cocks of exotic breed, 10,000 hatching eggs, 120 units of 10 hens and 2 cocks each, 60 units of 4 ducks and 1 drake each on subsidised rate and to establish a poultry-cum-demonstration unit, 200 cocks, 4,800 hatching eggs and 134 units of poultry of improved breed were distributed for mass upgradation of poultry stock in this territory. A poultry-cum-Demonstration centre at Port Blair will be established by the end of this year. The organisation of the Live Stock Deptt. has turned into a Directorate with appointment of a Director of Animal Husbandry, Poultry Development Officer etc. A Jeep with trailer has been purchased.

195 goats were purchased from mainland and distributed to progressive farmers at half cost. A Jeep under the Preliminary scheme for establishment of a Composite Live Stock Farm has been purchased and preliminary action for the purpose has been initiated and is expected to complete during this year. A truck has been purchased under "Livestock purchase, transport and quarantine unit". No achievements could be made under the scheme "obtaining cattle from wild cattle catching schemes".

Under the scheme "Supply of Milch Cattle" under the Sector "Dairying and Milk Supply", no achievement could be made.

The shortfall were mainly in the areas of personnel and distribution of animals. The shortfall in personnel is attributable to low pay scale and non-availability of veterinary people locally. In order to overcome this difficulty, in the Fifth Plan a scheme has been included to depute suitable local candidates for studies leading to award of degree on the mainland; to depute departmental officers for post graduation. Further the 34 ministerial posts and technical gazetted posts for which provision has been made in the Fourth Plan have not been created by the Govt. of India so far. The Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Administration should be given full powers without attaching any strings to create at least the posts included in the plan. The short fall in distribution of animals is mostly due to the fact that even after liberalisation of the terms and conditions for distribution, persons were not coming in large number to avail of the advantage of this scheme. There was shortfall in building construction also due to the pre-occupation of the P.W.D. in other priority works.

Objectives and Programme of Fifth Plan:

In order to create an infrastructure conducive to the development of Animal Husbandry in the department as well as outside the department and to increase the production of Milk, meat and eggs the following programmes are envisaged in the Fifth Plan under this Sector.

Conversion of 3 Veterinary Dispensaries into Veterinary Hospitals one each at Rangat, Diglipur and Campbell Bay, Establishment of 3 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries one each at Chainpuri, Shibpur and Billiground, providing one minor Veterinary dispensary building and staff quarters at Teressa Island strengthening the Disease Investigation Laboratory and providing 3 motor cycles for facilitating the touring of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. The programme also provides to open 4 Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres, 3 in South Andaman Key Village Block, one in Middle and North Andaman Block, purchase of 2 Jersey and 2 Murrah Buffalo bulls for Artificial Insemination work in order to upgrade the local stock of cattle. The training programme includes the selection and deputation of 4 local candidates every year for B.V.Sc. course on mainland institutes, to depute one departmental officer every year in the specialised field of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science and to depute one departmental officer for post graduate degree leading to M.V.Sc/P.Hd and to impart training to 15 local candidates in Veterinary Stockman and Compounder course for 9 months. Out of 15 candidates 5 will be in service personnel and 10 will be open market candidate for future employment in the department, establishment of a Composite Livestock Farm at Port Blair has been envisaged in order to produce seed materials for distribution and livestock production in this territory. To supply milch cattle on loan-cum-subsidy basis to needy and deserving persons, the programme for Dairy Extension and supply of cattle feed on subsidy basis have been included, provision has been made for expansion of poultry Farm-cum-Demonstration Centre to be opened during Vth Five Year Plan for development of Poultry Farming in these islands, establishment of a poultry marketing centre and extension scheme for poultry has also been envisaged which has a very good scope in these islands. Establishment of Livestock Purchase and Transport and Quarantine Unit and Strengthening of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry have also been included. The proposed outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan involves an amount of Rs.97.457 lakhs.

With implementation of these programmes, the production of milk, meat and eggs will reach a level of 3,102 tons, 135.531 lakhs and 9,12,500 Kgs respectively. The position at the end of Fifth Plan will be 2 Key Village Blocks one composite livestock farm, one Intensive egg poultry production-cum-marketing centre, 3 Veterinary hospitals and 3 Veterinary dispensaries.

ForestsI N T R O D U C T O R Y

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands constituting the off-shore outpost of the Indian Union are a chain of islands and islets towards the north eastern portion of the Bay of Bengal. On India's Independence in 1947, these islands were opened up for refugees from East Pakistan, and to a lesser extent, for surplus population from Kerala, evacuees from Burma and Ceylon are also being settled here. The Little Andaman and the Nicobars are being improved in the interest of the tribals. Yet a lot remains to be done before the Territory can be said to play a full role in the development of India's economy. It is strategically important for the defence point of angle also.

The climate of the Islands can be generally described as tropical, warm, but tempered by pleasant sea breeze; the humidity is high being over 80 per cent for most part of the year. Extremes of summer and winter are practically unknown. Rainfall is heavy and ranges between 2750 mms, and 3250 mms annually, occurring practically over nine months of the year.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands abound in forest wealth. Forests are the main source of this territory's revenue and are also indisputably the major basis of their economic development. Forests occupy the bulk of these islands. The effective forest area constitutes over 70% of the total land area of 8233 Sq. Kms. Forests occupy 7466 Sq. Kms. as follows:-

(a) Reserved Forests	- 2435.6 Sq. Kms.
(b) Protected Forests	- <u>5030.4 Sq. Kms.</u>
Total	- <u>7466.0 Sq. Kms.</u>

While the Andaman Forests have been worked for the last ninety years, much of it still remains virgin especially, (i) along the west coast; (ii) in the North Andamans; (iii) in many of the smaller islands in the group; and (iv) in the interior at high elevations not readily accessible from the seas and creeks. So far, Forest extraction has been possible in easily accessible forest areas only. The Nicobar Group has received no attention except for clear felling of some areas in Katchal for raising Rubber Plantations and for colonising 100 ex-Servicemen families in Great Nicobar.

Forest Types: The noted authority on tropical forestry Sir Henry Champion has stated, 'Forests in their pristine glory, if it is found any where in South East Asia, it is in the Andaman Islands'. Due to centuries of isolation, and fortunate absence of land

hunger, the islands have preserved one of the richest of flora in the world. Both compositionally and taxonomically the forests of these islands present a variety hardly matched any where else in areas of similar extent.

The forests in these islands can be grouped into the following distinctive types according to the revised survey of Forest Types of India by Champion and Seth.

- (a) Giant Evergreen Forests.
- (b) Andamans Tropical Evergreen Forests.
- (c) Southern Hill top Tropical Evergreen Forests
- (d) Andamans semi-Evergreen Forests.
- (e) Andamans Moist Deciduous Forests
- (f) Andamans Secondary Moist Deciduous Forests.
- (g) Littoral Forests.
- (h) Tidal Forests.
- (i) Sub-Montane Hill Valley Swamp Forests.

Growing Stock: Out of the total forest area of 7466 Sq. Kms., the effective timber yielding forest area is estimated to be 6031 Sq. Kms. The growing stock of the forest has been calculated on the basis of data compiled during the revision of Working Plans for two Forest Divisions as well as those compiled by the Forest Resources Survey Unit in Little Andaman. On the basis of these estimates it is expected that the growing stock is of the order of 27.4 million cubic metre. This growing stock has been calculated in terms of 29 species which are extracted at present and the volume of commercial timber reckoned upto the minimum girth of 90 cms. Under the existing market conditions, inclusion of timber below 90 cms and tree species other than those marketed will not give correct indication of the annual availability of commercial timber and as such, they have been excluded from the estimate of growing stock.

Annual yield: The annual potential cut is calculated to be 3.65 lakhs cubic metre of commercial timber from 8040 hec. annually. The broad categories according to the end product to which the timber can be converted as follows:-

Ply logs	- 1.67 lakhs cub.metre
Match longs	- 0.75 lakh cub.metre
Saw logs	- 1.23 lakhs cub.metre
Total-	3.65 lakhs cub.metre

In addition to the above, random sampling in felled coupes reveal that about 175 cub. metre per hectare of wood waste is left in the forest to rot. Accordingly it is estimated that 14.05 lakh cub.metre of wood waste will be available annually from these forests.

Present Out-turn: The forest department at present is able to extract about 0.95 to 0.98 lakh cub.metre of commercial timber due to limitations of market, transport, extraction and other difficulties. The utilization of the annual output of timber is as follows:-

	<u>Lakh cub.metre</u>
1. Plywood Factories	- 0.30
2. Local Match/Sawmills	- 0.07
3. Government Sawmills	- 0.34
4. Export to Depots	- 0.15
5. Smaller units of Sawmills.	- 0.04
6. Miscellaneous	- 0.05 to 0.06
Total	- 0.95 to 0.98 cub.met.

Size of Revenue: The Forest Department is the largest revenue earning department of this Territory contributing about 60% of the total revenues earned by the Territory. Figures of revenue (Plan and Non-Plan) relating to Forest Department has been increased from Rs.143.53 lakhs at the end of 1969-70 to Rs.219.000 lakhs by the end of 1972-73 and the expenditure during the corresponding period from Rs.152.95 lakhs to Rs.207.000 lakhs.

These islands offer considerable scope for the exploitation of the forest potential thereby not only to increase its revenue but also to develop export trade leading to an anticipated earning of about 209.44 lakhs Dollors annually.

Position of Wood-based Industries: Wood-based industries constitute the major industries of these islands. They consist of 2 Plywood Factories, one Veneer Factory, one Match Splint Factory and one big and five small Sawmills. The installed capacity of

the main factories are as follows:

Plywood and Veneer Factories	- 47,000	cub.met.
Match Splint	- 7,500	-do-
Saw Mills	- 34,000	-do-

- Complete exploitation of the forest wealth of these islands would, however, lead to the setting up of more wood-based complexes at various places in the islands, thereby providing employment opportunities to a large number of technicians, skilled and un-skilled labourers and developing the infrastructure.

Population and Tribal situations: The population of these islands as recorded in 1971 was 1,15,090 with a density of population of 14 to the square Km. The population can be grouped into four broad classes as follows:-

1. Andaman tribals
2. Andaman Indians
3. New Settlers
4. Nicobarese

The aboriginal tribals of the Andamans are descendent of a Negroid race. Of these, the Forest dwellers - Jarawas and Sentinalese are hostile. Their number is small but not exactly known. The Jarawas inhabit and move about in some 500 Sq. Kms. of forests in the western part of South Andaman Islands. The Sentinalese inhabit the isolated Sentinal Island. Of the two coastal tribes, the Andamanese have become practically extinct. The Onges, numbering about 130 inhabit the Little Andaman Islands.

The Nicobarese belong to a race group completely different from the aboriginals of the Andamans. They number about 14,000 and the bulk of them live in Car Nicobar Islands and to a lesser extent in Katchal, Nancowrie and Chowra Islands. The Shompens, a primitive forest tribe inhabit the Little and Great Nicobars. The Nicobarese are the most developed and are catching up fast with the developmental activities.

Except for the Nicobarese, the other tribals have no knowledge of agriculture or animal husbandry and their demands of forest produces are mostly confined to minor forest produce such as, honey, cane, bamboo etc. The use of forest produce by tribals is permitted without any restriction.

Development Strategy: It will thus be seen that in these Islands, Forests by far constitute the most important natural endowment of the Territory, which must be made to play a fuller role in the industrial and economic advancement of the Islands. The development of the forests is necessary in order to maintain and develop the excellent reservoir of timber and cellulosic raw material in order to secure progressively increasing yields of this perpetually renewable raw material.

Review of the Fourth Plan.

In the Fourth Plan originally 8 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.67.400 lakhs were included. In the Annual Plan 1973-74 a new scheme viz. "Intensification of Management" for project formulation, Establishment of new Forest Divisions and strengthening of Headquarter has been included. As against the above approved outlay an expenditure of Rs.56.876 lakhs has already been incurred and an expenditure of Rs.17.320 lakhs will be incurred during 1973-74 making the total expenditure to Rs.74.196 lakhs under this sector by the end of the Fourth Plan.

With this expenditure, an additional area of 2,177 hects. have been brought under Teak Plantation, 201 hects. under Padauk, 86 hects. under match wood, 360 hects. under Cane and 176 hects. under bamboo. During 1973-74 an area of 580 hects. will be brought under Teak, 40 hects. under cane and 16 hects. under bamboo. While survey and demarcation over an area of 462.73 Sq.Km. has been completed upto 1972-73, the same is expected to be completed over an area 20 Sq. Km. during 1973-74 making the total area to 482.73 Sq.Km. by the end of Fourth Plan. The Zoological garden established during 1967-68 has further been developed. Cultural operations over an area of 2931 hects., have been carried out and the same over an area of 315 hects. will be carried out during the current year making the total area to 3246 hects. by the end of the Fourth Plan. Forest resources survey over an area of 387 Sq. Km. will have been conducted by the end of 1973-74. The new scheme intensification of management being mostly a staff-oriented scheme, it is unlikely to create all the posts during this year and position the staff. As such, this scheme is proposed to be continued during the Fifth Plan also to formulate cogent projects for taking investment decisions, as also to augment productivity of the natural forest by intensive management.

Objects of the Fifth Five Year Plan Forestry scheme.

Forests in these Islands will have to aim basically at satisfying present and future demands for major and minor Forest Produces and for the productive and recreative functions of the forests taking into account the competing claims from other sectors and the urgent need for creating employment opportunities in the rural areas.

Productive forestry plays an important role in providing employment to the socially backward, unemployed and under-employed, particularly in the rural sections of the Islands. Consequently, developmental activities in the Forestry Sector will have to take cognisance of this potentiality.

Specific activities will need to be directed to preserve and maintain adequate forest cover for increasing productivity of the land, for conservation of soil and moisture for protection of reservoirs, and other means of irrigation and ameliorating climatic excesses, bearing in mind the tremendous employment potentiality in the rural sections.

With the rapid industrialisation and urbanization, the role of forestry in preserving the natural environment for maintaining an ecological balance, including Wild life and the impact of such a cover for bio-aesthetic preservation, maintenance and improvement of the human environment for recreation, relaxation and sports have to be recognised and catered for.

The role of timber and other forest produce has to be recognised for the economic development of these islands, particularly for constructional purposes, for the supplies of raw material to the growing wood-based industries and for meeting demands of domestic fuel and other kinds of energy needs of paramount importance in developing industrial complexes.

The developmental and planning strategy during the Fifth Plan period would therefore be directed towards achieving the following pragmatic objectives which form important links between forests and people, forests and food and forests and wood.

Forest and people: It is an undeniable fact that forests are a necessity if the land is to remain habitable and productive for the people and that they have a considerable influence on the environment. Forests are the most complex of ecosystems and interact with other factors of environment in an almost infinite variety of permutations. It is necessary that the effects of the forests in conserving and enhancing environmental quality is recognised as a very important link between the forests and the people.

Forest and Food: It is well known that agriculture is the hand maiden of forestry and a very close relationship exists between farming and forestry. Farming cannot exist without forests. Farming and Forestry are one single form of activity as both are concerned in putting to use for the benefit of mankind the human resources, and resources of soil, sun, water and air through the medium of animal and plants and their techniques are basically the same. Forest production and recreation activities are labour-intensive and offer immense possibilities of eradicating the social evils of un-employment and under-employment. Through forestry developmental activities, employment opportunities are proposed to be opened up to the extent possible in these islands. As such, provision of facilities to forest labour would also be needed.

Forests and Wood: Integration of forest activities for the end products will fulfil a long-felt need. Development activities proposed to raise the tangible productive functions of the forests will help in the complementary use of the renewable crop for forest industries.

Obligations of the Forestry Development Schemes in the Fifth Plan:

In an earlier Section, a review has been made of the progress in the Fourth Plan schemes and the targets likely to be achieved. Every effort shall be made to remove the salient bottlenecks noticed in implementing IVth Plan schemes and for an objective approach towards the Fifth Five Year Plan period. In addition to these, other obligations of the forestry development schemes in the next plan commensurate with the objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan identified earlier would be :-

Forests and People: (i) Multiple use of the forest cover for environmental conservation, human recreation, nature and wildlife conservation for management of wildlife.

(ii) Creation of public relation organisations for enlightening people of the developmental activities in the forestry sector and for bringing greater awareness of the role of forests and forestry in the protection and preservation of the human environment.

Forest and Food: (iii) Strict preservation of forests against unregulated cuttings, unauthorised cultivation etc.

Forest and Wood: (iv) Consolidation and scientific management of all hitherto unorganised forests, emphasis being given to those areas with potentiality for greater productive value.

(v) Selection and resource survey of forest areas with greater productive potentialities particularly in the

vicinity of creating Wood based industries, creation of manageable units therein and appointment of adequate staff for ensuring protection, scientific management and improvement of productivity.

(vi) The replacement of compact blocks of forests in suitable catchments of existing or proposed wood-based industries by plantations of economic species and fast growing species of industrial value, the retention of species being done consistent with the present and future requirements of the wood-based industries.

(vii) Extension of communications for facilitating exploitation of interior forests, priority being given to areas with greater productivity and consequently greater potential for economic utilisation of the produce, and taken up for intensive management practices through creation of more manageable units.

(viii) Provision for adequate transport and housing for the staff for increasing efficiency, particularly in areas taken up for intensive management.

(ix) Introduction of improved methods of logging in the more productive forest areas where intensification of management practices would be possible.

(x) Strengthening and improvement of Research and training facilities.

(xi) The continuance of Statistical and Economic Cells for collection of adequate and standardised data for plan formulation and project preparation, particularly for intensive management areas.

Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan: Forests play a multi-utility role in the economy of the country. The property of self-renewability, and yielding of goods and services in perpetuity, can only be maintained under proper scientific management. Forests play a threefold simultaneous function, namely bio-aesthetic, protective and productive. All these functions are intimately connected with the three important links enumerated earlier, viz. Forests & People, Forests & Food, and Forest & Wood.

The bio-aesthetic values of forests can be visualised by the fact that a large number of visitors seek refuge within the forest areas for recreation. The values of sylvan amenities and sports, recreation, scientific study and nature Conservation are considerable, though not always desirable through economic cost analysis. The apathy of the general masses in an economically developing country will have to be eradicated through education and publicity in matters of environmental protection, preservation and Nature Conservation. These suggestions have received the acceptance of the Government of India and will thus have to be

taken up for implementation in the Fifth Plan period.

The protective role exercised by the Forests is already wellknown.. It is recognised that even the inferior lands can be utilised for human welfare through creation of new forest resources. These islands are fortunate that they are occupied by rich forest wealth and it should be the attempt to prevent deterioration of the precious forest wealth.

The most readily appreciated functions of forests are their productive values in so far as they supply large quantities of wood and other multifarious forest products like Firewood, Bamboos, etc. needed in every walk of human life. The per capita consumption of wood or other forest produces, processed or otherwise, is a yardstick of the national standard of living and an increase in the proportion of processed wood is directly related with an advanced economy and an advanced standard of living. Gearing up of the forest resources to the changing patterns and trends in consumption is thus unavoidable. Programmes of forest development will therefore, have to take into account the requirements of the future.

Major tasks and strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

In view of what has been stated above, it will be necessary to identify developmental schemes for discharging the three important obligations of forestry identified for the Fifth Plan, namely, the links between Forest and People, Forests and Food, and forests and Wood. It will thus be essential to identify areas of higher intrinsic productive values capable of response to fiscal inputs within the catchments of the existing or future wood based industries and having some infra-structural facilities therein for maximising the outputs through the fiscal developmental inputs made. It would be necessary to survey and demarcate such productive areas, survey the available resources if necessary infrastructure through opening of new lines of communications and concentrate on logging and regeneration activities. In other words, concentrated management, infra-structural development and regeneration coupled with research activities in suitable areas should be resorted to in the Fifth Plan period to meet the growing shortage of wood and wood products. It would also be necessary to select the species, particularly for artificial regeneration with care, so as to meet the needs of various wood-based industries. Since large compact blocks would be economically more viable than scattered patches of plantations care would be taken to identify such areas and raise plantations therein.

The continuance of efforts to have complete and adequate information on forests and forest activities in a retrievable and standardised form for economic planning is necessary for intensive forestry development activities.

The lack of a systematic organisation for extension activities in the forestry sector has resulted generally in an extreme lack of support to forestry development programmes and lack of forest consciousness amongst the people. This is detrimental to the interests of forestry and as such, it is proposed that a suitable Forest Public Relations, Publicity and Extension Unit be set up in the State as recommended by the Working Group of the Government of India. Establishment of such a unit would go a long way in removing this serious short-coming which has substantially affected the growth and development of forestry in spite of the tremendous potentiality in the field of economic development and particularly in its scope for eradicating unemployment and under-employment.

In order to achieve optimum results in the practice of forestry, it is essential to strengthen the base and increase the scope of research and education. This will be necessary in order to implement the coordinated research schemes to be implemented by the State under the guidance of the Forest Research Institute. This will necessitate the broadening and the strengthening of the research base of these Islands.

In order to achieve the above goal 18 schemes with an outlay of Rs. 517.511 lakhs have been proposed in the Fifth Plan under the State Sector. Under these schemes it is proposed to raise economic plantations of Industrial and Commercial uses over an area of 7,000 hectares, quick growing species over an area of 500 hectares, cane over 600 hectares and bamboo over 400 hectares, to conduct research activities, to set up forest publicity unit in order to make the public forestry conscious, to impart training to the man power required for the scientific management and development of forest resources at the forest colleges and local forest school, to survey and demarcate 600 Km., to strengthen the Statistical Cell, to carry out forest resources survey over an area of 3,000 square Kms., to prepare working plans for three Divisions, to establish a fully equipped Cartographic and Mapping Unit in Andaman Forest Department for the preparation and maintenance of various maps required for the normal working of the Forest Department to continue intensification of management for paving way for setting up of Corporations, to strengthen the staff of Special Chief Conservator of Forests, utilisation and Little Andaman Division and to reorganise other forest Divisions to cope up with increasing volume of forest activities, to set up a small organisation of forest protection, to Conserve nature by providing staff at Divisional level for enforcement of the wild life Act, to regulate shooting, hunting and trading of wild life, to create game parks and sanctuaries, to provide recreational resorts, to establish special and general sanctuaries for the preservation of and Scientific investigation into the fast banishing species endemic to the Islands, to expand the existing zoo, to raise 60 hectares

(xxix)

of improved hybrid varieties of grasses and legumes for the development of pasture lands, to set up 100 well-equipped welfare Units for providing recreational and other amenities to the labour force employed by the Forest Department, to carry out tending and thinning operations over regenerated area of 1,200 hectares to establish soil conservation and Research Station at Port Blair.

Besides the above, 6 schemes involving an Outlay of Rs. 1311.582 lakhs are also proposed for implementation under this sector as Central Schemes. These schemes envisage construction of new forest roads and tram lines etc., to take up timber operation, construction of new buildings, construction of a slip way exclusively for use of the Forest Department setting up of a Forest Corporation, raising of red-oil palm plantation over an area of 2,400 hectares and Rubber Plantation over an area of 1,520 hectares through a Plantation Corporation.

FisheriesINTRODUCTORY

The territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands with 567 islands and rocks and its numerous bays and inlets is estimated to have about 1500 Kilo Metres of Coast. This is about one third the coast line of the mainland of India. Due to isolation of these Islands and backwardness of the territory the Fisheries resources remain unexploited so far. The sea around these Islands with its numerous bays and backwaters is rich in fishery resources like Sardines, Mackerel, Seer Fish, Tuna, Sea perches and other commercially important fishes. Fishing operations carried out at present is confined to a very small area near South Andaman and small isolated pockets in North and Middle Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands. The fishing operations conducted at present are not organised on commercial lines. The operations are confined to meet the limited purpose of fresh fish of the territory. The auxiliary fishing industries like processing, marketing and fisheries bye-products industry etc. are still in a very primitive stage. Only a very small percentage of the available fishery potential is utilised at present. The main reasons for slow development of fishing industry in these Islands are:-

- (1) lack of a traditional fishermen population as existing in the maritime States of the mainland;
- (2) lack of infra-structure required for large scale operation such as jetty facilities, processing units, storage facilities, marketing etc.; and
- (3) lack of technical knowhow with the local population.

The estimated fish landing during 1972-73 was 771 M.Tonnes, which is only a fraction of the actual requirement of fresh fish of the population. Though at times landings are fair, due to inadequate transport and marketing facilities, the population in the interior face difficulty to get fresh fish. In spite of the sea all round with its rich fishery potential, fish remains a dear commodity in the market.

The Fisheries Department was organised during 1949 under an Assistant Research Officer to study the Biological aspects of commonly available food fishes. Later during the second plan period the post was re-designated as Fisheries Development Officer and the department undertook developmental activities under the plan. During

second and third plan periods main emphasis was given to increase the number of traditional fishermen by settling professional fishermen families from mainland and improving the fish catch by the introduction of improved methods of fishing and issue of fishing materials on loan-cum-subsidy basis. Though efforts were made to introduce mechanised fishing boats during the plan period the same could not be successful due to the extreme economic backwardness of the fishermen. Thus during the last 4 Five Year Plans there has been a very slow pace in the fisheries development in these Islands.

Review of Progress under the Fourth Plan period.

The major fishery developmental programme like introduction of mechanised fishing vessels, training of fishermen in mechanised fishing, construction of fishery harbour etc. were taken up for implementation by the Ministry of Rehabilitation under the Accelerated Development Programme. The department was handling only routine developmental activities.

During the Fourth Plan period following eight schemes with an outlay of Rs.6.25 lakhs were approved for implementation by the department. Out of these eight schemes only five schemes could be taken up for implementation.

1. Settlement of Fishermen Families

The object of the scheme was to increase the number of traditional fishermen population by settling 40 fishermen families during the plan period. Till 1972-73, 22 fishermen families were settled at a cost of Rs.0.74 lakhs. It is proposed to settle the remaining 18 families during the year 1973-74. These fishermen have been settled in South Andaman, Little Andaman and Campbell Bay. These fishermen are fishing successfully and meeting the local requirement of the fish in the respective areas to some extent.

2. Training of fishermen in mechanised fishing

The scheme was proposed for the starting of a fishermen training centre at Port Blair for the training of 10 candidates yearly in mechanised fishing and to train 'Onges' of Little Andaman in improved method of fishing. During 1972-73 preliminary action for starting the training centre at Port Blair was completed. However, the training centre could not be started during 72-73 due to non-availability of mechanised boat and non-receipt of sanction for the creation of posts for the centre. It is now decided to take up the training programme during 74-75 as a part of Fifth Five Year Plan. The programme of training 'Onges' in improved method of fishing is being undertaken from 72-74.

3. Supply of fishing materials to trained fishermen.

A provision of Rs.30,000/- was kept for the supply of fishing materials to trained fishermen expected to come out of training centre. Since the training programme could not be implemented this scheme was also deferred.

4. Supply of essential Fisheries Requisites

Under this scheme it was proposed to supply fishing materials worth Rs.2.500 lakhs to fishermen on 50% loan-cum-subsidy basis. So far Rs.1.560 lakhs worth of fishing materials were procured and supplied to fishermen. It is proposed to supply fishing materials worth Rs.94,000/- during 73-74 to the fishermen to achieve the target, in full.

5. Training of Departmental personnel

Under this scheme, four executive subordinate staff of this department were trained in Central Institute of Fisheries Cooperatives, Cochin. During the year 73-74 it is proposed to send two more departmental persons for training in the same Institute. Sanction of the Government is awaited in this respect.

6. Survey and Development of Shell Fisheries

Under the scheme it was proposed to undertake the survey and development of shell fisheries for locating the rich fishing grounds and organise judicious exploitation. The scheme could not be taken up so far for want of suitable mechanised boat. During the year 73-74 it is proposed to undertake the scheme with the available boat. Action is being taken for procurement of materials required for the implementation of the scheme.

7. Survey of Fishing Ground

The scheme was formulated for undertaking the survey of fishing ground for locating and charting out rich areas. The programme was to survey 1000 Sq. Miles of fishing ground during the plan period. Non-receipt of mechanised boat till August, 1972 restricted survey work. About 80 Sq. Miles of fishing ground could be surveyed during 72-73. Another 300 Sq. Miles are also expected to be surveyed during the year 1973-74.

8. Organisation of Fishermen Co-operative Societies

Under this scheme it was proposed to re-organise the existing fishermen co-operative societies and organisation of two new fishermen co-operative societies. One of the existing society was re-organised during 72-73. Though a provision of Rs.5,000/- was kept during 72-73 for working capital loan, the same could not be utilised, since the society approached for this loan at the lag

end of the year. A sum of Rs.20,000/- has been kept for the strengthening of the society during 73-74.

The activities of the Fisheries Department during the plan period were not up to the expectation. This was partly due to the absence of a regular Fisheries Development Officer from the beginning of the plan period. During the first 4 years of the plan period of 2 years. During the rest of the period this department was looked after by non-technical officers of other departments as a stop gap arrangement for which the department has suffered a lot so far as the technical guidance is concerned. /Fisheries Development Officer

Objectives, Targets and Strategy of the Fifth Five Year Plan

The waters around these Islands are rich in fisheries wealth. Commercial fishes like Tuna, Mackrel, Perches, Seer Fish etc. appear in abundance during fishing season in the waters around these Islands. Present landing of fish in this territory is about 780 M.Tonnes only per year. This comprises a very insignificant percentage of the total fishery potential available for exploitation and insufficient to meet even the local demand. Large scale development for local consumption as well as export is envisaged under the Fifth Five Year Plan. The main difficulty experienced for the development of the industry is lack of traditional fishermen population with adequate training to handle improved fishing tackles. The absence of facilities for processing, storage and marketing also has contributed to the slow development of fishing industry. Under Fifth Plan it is proposed to settle 200 fishermen families from the maritime States of mainland for increasing the number of traditional fishermen population in this territory. This will improve the fishing industry to a great extent. In addition to the settlement of fishermen families it is proposed to train 100 local fishermen in mechanised fishing and other improved methods of fishing to increase the professional competency of the fishermen. 100 country boats are proposed to be mechanised and supplied to the fishermen which will improve the efficiency of their fishing operation. In addition 10 numbers of 32' boats and 2 numbers of 45' boats are proposed to be supplied to trained fishermen to undertake commercial fishing operation. Provision for additional storage, marketing and processing facilities to accommodate the increased fish catch is also made in the Plan. By the implementation of the developmental programme envisaged under the Fifth Plan it is expected to increase the fish production to 3700 M.Tonnes per year. This will contribute about Rs.55.500 lakhs to the economic development of this territory. The different programmes envisaged under the Fifth Plan will provide employment to about 1000 fishermen and others engaged in the fishing industry both by employment and self-employment.

Under the Plan large scale fishing operations are proposed to be undertaken by the setting up of a fisheries corporation for the development of Tuna and Mackerel fishery. Under the programme two fisheries projects are proposed to be set up during the second year of the Fifth Plan, one at Campbell Bay for Tuna long lining and another at Port Blair for Purse Seine operation. The project will have complete processing and storage plants of its own with two Refrigerator Vessels for direct export of fish to mainland and or Foreign countries if permitted by the Government of India. These two projects are expected to land 5000 M.Tonnes of fish valued at Rs.65 lakhs annually.

These fisheries projects may be undertaken by the Fisheries Corporation proposed to be set up by the Government of India. These are, therefore, proposed under the Central Sector.

The other developmental activities proposed will be implemented by the Fisheries Department. The department will be strengthened for handling the increased volume of work by the addition of a Director of Fisheries assisted by supporting staff and equipments.

Land Reforms:

Andaman and Nicobar Islands were administered as a penal settlement till 1942 and they were inhabited by the aboriginal tribes and convict families. After the Second World war, the penal settlement was abolished and the Ministry of Home Affairs rehabilitated 3286 refugee families from erstwhile East Pakistan during 1952-61. Besides, the Ministry of Rehabilitation have taken up settlement of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan and 700 families are expected to be settled by the end of Fourth Plan period. Expanded families of aboriginal tribes, old inhabitants and settlers will be about 1500 by the end of Fourth Plan. In addition there are families who have voluntarily settled in these Islands and become permanent inhabitants and have chosen agriculture as their vocation. Such persons would be about 500. No scheme was taken up in these Islands during the Fourth Plan under 'Land Reforms' to increase agricultural productivity, to promote fuller utilisation of available manpower and to ensure distributive justice.

Hence, to launch a direct attack on poverty, suitable Land Reforms are proposed to be introduced during the Fifth Plan period. Consolidation of holding and preparation of record of rights, implementation of land ceiling, distribution of surplus land, survey of land, survey of landless labourers, land capacity survey, colonisation, land improvement etc. are envisaged in the Fifth Plan. To reach the goal three schemes viz. composite scheme for Land Reforms, resettlement of landless cultivators and resettlement of tribal peasants have been drawn up with an outlay of Rs.125.380 lakhs. Under these schemes suitable Administrative machinery will be provided for introduction of Land Reforms measures and 1000 local landless families in Little Andaman and 600 landless tribal families in uncleared forest land will be settled by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Co-operation: Based on the past experience, 13 schemes involving outlay of Rs.11.800 lakhs were included in the Fourth Plan. An expenditure of Rs.18.373 lakhs has been incurred upto end of 1972-73 and an expenditure of Rs.3.000 lakhs is anticipated during 1973-74 making a total expenditure of Rs.21.373 lakhs by the end of Fourth Plan.

The achievements under these schemes are the establishment of 8 Service Co-operative Societies as against the programme of 10 Service Cooperative Societies @ 2 societies every year. The proposal for organising two more service societies was dropped on the advice of the Planning Commission while making their recommendations on the draft Annual Plan 1973-74 of this Territory. There will be 47 service societies at the end of the Fourth Plan. So far 52 societies were given managerial subsidy amounting to Rs.8,600/- and an amount of Rs.2000/- is anticipated to be disbursed to the eligible societies during the current year. No progress could be achieved so far in the matter of giving outright grant under the programme of "Grant of Special bad debts" as no societies was found to be eligible to receive the outright grant under the existing rules. Remedial measures are under consideration. Upto end of 1972-73, 18 societies were provided with working capital loan amounting to Rs.14.290 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs.75000/- is anticipated during the current year for providing working capital loan to all eligible societies, making the total expenditure under the programme of providing working capital loan to Rs.15.040 lakhs which includes the working capital loan given to two wholesale societies @ Rs.6.000 lakhs each. Up to the end of 1972-73, 9 societies were given loan amounting to Rs.70,500/- and two more societies are expected to be given loan amounting to Rs.87,000/- making a total of Rs.1.575 lakhs as against the programme of providing loan to the extent of Rs.1.821 lakhs to 10 societies during the fourth plan for construction of godown-cum-shops.

The Co-operative Bank in this territory was given financial aid in the form of share capital, managerial subsidy and agricultural credit stabilisation fund to the tune of Rs. 97,800/- by the end of 1972-73. During this year a sum of Rs. 11,500/- in the form of agricultural credit stabilisation fund etc. is expected to be provided to the bank. As against the target of organising three labour cooperatives, only one society could be organised. The programme of imparting training to employees and office bearers could not be implemented as the rules governing the grant of stipend to the trainees are still under the consideration of the Government of India. However, during 1972-73, 10 cooperators were deputed to mainland on a study tour. Similarly the programme of setting up a Dairy Farm could not be implemented up to the end of 1972-73. However the same is expected to be organised during the current year subject to availability of land. Under the programme of cooperative farming 16 societies were benefitted by way of financial aids in the form of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy upto end 1972-73. During this year also a few more cooperative farming societies are expected to be given financial aid. Much heady way could not be made in the development of Industrial Workers Cooperative Stores as the matter regarding providing of financial assistance to Industrial Workers Cooperative Store is under correspondence with Government of India. For the development of Consumers Cooperative which has a vital role to play in the matter of checking the increase in price, the two existing wholesale stores and primary stores were strengthened by

providing financial aid in the form of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, clean credit accommodation etc.

The total number of cooperative societies such as marketing societies, primary credit societies, wholesale stores, labour contract societies etc. will be increased from 43 at the beginning of Second Plan to 213 at the end of Fourth Plan.

Objectives and Strategy of the Fifth Plan:

Cooperation occupies an important place in all the Five Year Plans of India. Economic development along democratic lines offers a vast field for the application of cooperation in its immense fields of activities. India's socialist pattern of society implies the creation of large numbers of decentralised units in agriculture, animal husbandry, village and small scale industries, fisheries, credit and banking and numerous other fields. The small units can obtain the advantages of large scale organisation mainly by coming together. The present phase of Indian economy emphasises on social change and shift to the poorer sections to that of the privileged ones which provides a great deal of scope and organisation of cooperative activity. Unless the cooperative sector is built on sound lines this wing of the planned development may lead to further exploitation of the have-nots, and result in socio-economic gap and imbalance.

The cooperative movement has expanded considerably and registered significant progress over the three Five Year Plans and has been getting its due share in the Fourth Plan period. Such rapid proliferation, inevitably, throws up problems and limitations. It is a test of dynamism of this movement and we have to see that such problems are effectively tackled by setting the house in order for the future achievements and goal. We should confess while criticising ourselves in a healthy manner that the rewards of this development have not been equitably shared by the economically depressed sections of the society. As this involves the basic question of social justice, this aspect of the movement needs constant vigil and protection of the weaker sections has assumed great importance. This problem can be tackled with new legislature combined with strengthened department of cooperation and mass education of the cooperative principles and practices. So far as the A & N Islands are concerned, a close touch and frequent and mutual vision from and to the mainland institutions, federations, conferences, seminars, training and study tours will yield direct results and help to remove our aloofness both geographical and cooperative.

Programme under the sector Cooperation during Fifth Plan:

In order to achieve the above goal 12 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.89.828 lakhs have been proposed for implementation during the Fifth Plan.

Cooperative Agricultural Credit. These schemes provides for reorganisation of agricultural credit structure by consolidation and reorganisation of the existing service cooperatives, and organising 5 more service cooperative societies, in different parts of the islands. These societies will be given all sorts of financial aid as admissible under rules from time to time with a view to enhancing production programme of the area ensuring credit utilisation planning etc. Strengthening of the existing State Cooperative Bank so as to provide production-oriental loan based on the actual credit needs of agriculture, development of various types of farming societies so as to encourage collective farming, grant of financial assistance in various forms to set up cooperative dairy farm with a view to augment the production of milk etc., is also envisaged.

Cooperative Marketing,
Procuring, Supplies
and Storage.

Establishment of State Level Cooperative Marketing Federation and strengthening of the existing cooperative marketing societies so as to enable them to undertake marketing of seasonal and cash crops , are also proposed in the Fifth Plan.

Consumers Co-operatives: Strengthening and revitalisation of the existing Consumers Stores, opening of a few more branches of wholesale stores, strengthening of the existing wholesale stores, opening of one departmental stores at Port Blair by providing adequate financial assistance in the form of share participation, working capital loan, other admissible loans, and subsidies etc., are envisaged under the 5th Plan so that the consumers cooperative can play a decisive role in serving the consumers by proper price control, equity in distribution, and quality control. In order to control the price level it is also proposed to subsidise a portion of frieght and forwarding charges paid by stores for receiving consignments from mainland.

Other Cooperatives: Other programmes included in the Fifth Plan provide for the organisation of two Transport Societies (one carrier transport society at Port Blair and one auto-rickshaw cooperative at Car Nicobar) so as to generate self employment chances for the unemployed youths, organisation of the 5 labour contract societies and revitalise the three defunct societies with a view to help the weaker sections by giving all admissible financial assistance so as to eliminate middle man and private agencies who exploit them. During the fifth plan it is also proposed to organise two piggery, two poultry, two goat breeding and 5 milk supply societies by giving financial and other help so as to uplift the weaker section of the society, organise other types of cooperative societies such as cooperative printing press etc.

Cooperative Training and Education:

It is also proposed in the Fifth Plan to impart training in principles and practices of cooperation to members and potential members, employees of various cooperative institutions providing subsidy for the training of employees of inter-mediate and senior level at mainland institutes deputed by the cooperative institutions to depute employees of the cooperative department in general and special courses in the institutes on the mainland and to make wide publicity and propaganda including cooperative week celebrations and to arrange study tours of members and employees of cooperative societies to mainland and within the territory.

Cooperative Administration.

It is also proposed to strengthen the cooperative department by appointing Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Chief Audit Officer, Additional Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Audit Officers and other subordinate staff so as to have a proper and timely supervision of the institutions all over the islands, and to give guidance in the fields of business of management and settlement of disputes, mass education and training etc.

Community DevelopmentReview of Fourth Plan

Community Development Programme in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands started when the South Andaman Block of the NES pattern was inaugurated on 14.11.1957. The entire territory is covered by 5 Community Development Blocks. Out of these 5 Community Development Blocks, the South Andaman Block entered Post stage II period of operation on 1.8.1969 while Car Nicobar Block entered Post stage II period of operation with effect from 1.10.1970. The other Blocks will continue in stage II period of operation by the end of Fourth Plan.

Programmes under the Fifth Plan:

The two Blocks which were in Post Stage II period of operation will continue in the same stage and the expenditure on these blocks will continue to be met under Non-Plan during Fifth Plan also. Out of the other three Blocks, Middle Andaman Block will enter post stage II period of operation with effect from 1.10.1974, North Andaman Block from 1.4.76 and Nancowrie from 1.10.1976. Thus all the 5 Blocks at the end of the Fifth Plan will be in post stage II period of operation. A lumpsum provision of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Plan/stage II operations and provision for staff.

Panchayats: Panchayats have been established in Andaman group of Islands only. In the Nicobar group of Islands, the tribals elect their own village head called Captains and no normal panchayats have been constituted there. At the end of Fourth Plan there will be 39 Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats. During the Fourth Plan financial aid in the form of grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs.1.700 lakhs has been given to the Panchayats upto end of 1972-73 for building up community assets, construction of Panchayats Ghars and meeting the expenditure on the pay and allowances of part-time Secretaries appointed by Panchayats and a sum of Rs.60,000/- is expected to be given to Panchayats during the current year making a total of Rs.2.300 lakhs as against the approved Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.2.610 lakhs.

Programmes under the Fifth Plan: The proposals in the Fifth Plan under the Sector "Panchayats" involving an outlay of Rs.21.827 lakhs envisage providing of grant-in-aid to the Panchayats to cover salary of 9 full-time Panchayats Secretaries to be appointed during the Fifth Plan, and 39 full-time Chowkidars for maintenance of investments for 39 Panchayats, miscellaneous contingencies to 47 Panchayats and construction of 8 Panchayat ghars and providing of grant-in-aid and loans to Panchayats for creation of remunerative assets by way of establishing shopping centres etc., so as to make the Panchayats self-supporting in the long run.

PowerReview of Fourth Plan

At the end of 1968-69 the installed capacity in this Territory was 2.295 MW and the number of towns and villages electrified was 19.

During the Fourth Plan, 4 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.55.000 lakhs have been taken up for increasing the power generation in these Islands.

As against the programme of setting up a new power house having a capacity of 1630 KW by installing one Diesel Generating Set of 630 KW and 2 x 500 KW each, one set of 630 KW has already been installed in the new power house building constructed for the purpose. 4 x 248 diesel generating sets are on its way to Port Blair and is expected to be commissioned during this year in place of 2 x 500 KW sets proposed originally.

Further a second hand 1060 KW set will be procured from Gujarat State Electricity Board for installation in the new power house to meet the ever increasing demand for power. Conversion of the existing 6.6 KV lines to 11 KV lines will be completed by 1973-74 as per programme. The power house at Wimberlygunj has been established. The programme of extension of 11 KV line from Port Blair to Wimberlygunj has been dropped after construction of same upto Chouldari and a new programme for construction of 33 KV HT line from Port Blair to Wimberlygunj has been framed. The procurement action for the material for the construction of 33 KV HT line has been taken up and certain materials are expected during this year. As per programme Campbell Bay, Weil Island and Havelock have been electrified by setting up small power houses there; construction of power house at East Bay Katchal is expected to be completed during the current year. In view of setting up a Central Power Station at Rangat Bay, the electrification of Bakultala has been dropped. Baratang is expected to be electrified during the current year. The programme for augmenting the generating capacity of the power house at Rangat and Mayabunder by providing 50 KW set each at the above 2 places could not be implemented as the sets which were procured for installation started giving mechanical troubles. Hence alternator rotors for 50 KW sets were sent to manufacturers for repairing. These are expected to be received back during the current year and commissioned. In Kadamtala, civil work for setting up a power house has been completed and the power house is expected to be commissioned as per programme. The programme for the electrification of Betanur has been dropped in view of the proposed Central Power Station at Rangat Bay. The programme of electrification of a few more villages in Car Nicobar

could not make much headway so far. However, a few villages are expected to be electrified during the current year.

Objectives and programmes of Fifth Plan:

This territory consists of different islands separated by high seas and isolated villages which are rapidly coming up. There is a great demand for power from all corners. The various development programmes included in the Fifth Plan will also result in a great leap towards setting up of industries which in turn will cause great pressure on power supply.

Keeping all these in view the Fifth Plan programme under power, envisages to augment the capacity of power house at Phoenix Bay and electrification of Rural areas in South Andaman by adding 3 MW sets; setting up a new hydro-power house at Dhanikhari, South Andaman; construction of 33 KV line from Port Blair to Wimberlygunj by installing 14 Nos. of sub-station and erecting 55 Km. of 33 KV HT lines, 24 Km. of LT lines, thus extending electric facilities to 11 villages in South Andaman and also connecting the existing electrified villages; extension of proposed 33 KV lines to extend the facilities of electric supply to 8 more villages in South Andaman; extension of existing 11 KV HT line to cover 7 additional villages in South Andaman; establishment of central Power Station at Rangat Bay with installed capacity of 750 KW by installing 3 x 250 KW diesel generating sets; construction of 85 km. HT line between Mayabunder and Bakultala so as to cover 31 villages in that area; establishment a power station at Aerial Bay installing 3 x 24 KW and 2 x 50 KW sets to cater to the power requirements of North Andaman; augmentation of generating capacity at Car Nicobar by adding 112.5 KVA sets and construction of 45 Km. HT lines along the periphery of Car Nicobar and electrification of the villages enroute; taking over of the IAF power house at Car Nicobar; augmentation of the existing small power houses in seven separate Islands and setting up of small power houses in 5 additional different Islands.

Topic of chapter on village and Small Industries.

Introductory:

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a very few industrial units whether in large scale or in small scale sector. In these islands, where the agricultural sector contributes very little to the economy and the density of population is very low, comparison with the mainland of the contributions of industry to the State income or of the percentage of the working force engaged in manufacturing, will have no significance. In fact the complete isolation of the territory and the small local population have hampered better and fuller utilisation of its resources. Very little of finance and entrepreneurship is available locally and until recent years not much was done to attract entrepreneurs and capital from the mainland. Shortage of local labour, both skilled and unskilled, has also handicapped industrial progress. Only the development programmes of second and third plans have helped to create a better atmosphere and to attract some entrepreneurs from the mainland.

Review of the Fourth Plan and the Difficulties:

As in the previous plan periods not much leap towards industrialisation could be made as the necessary infrastructure, such as transport and communication facilities, availability of water and power etc., is yet to be created and the industrial activity under Plan is limited to the distribution of improved tools on 50% subsidy, grant of loans to industrialists under State Aid to Industries Rules 1964 and providing financial assistance in the form of managerial subsidy to Industrial Cooperatives. Up to end of 1972-73 improved tools worth Rs. 21,000/- were distributed on 50% subsidy and another sum of Rs. 15,000 is expected to be spent on this programme during 1973-74, making a total of Rs. 36,000/- for the entire Fourth Plan. Loans amounting to Rs. 2.20 lakhs were given to individual industrialists and loans up to Rs. 1,15,000/- is likely to be granted during the current year, making the total loans to Rs. 3.35 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period.

No progress could be achieved in the matter of providing managerial subsidy to industrial cooperative Societies as not more than 2 such societies are eligible for the same. However, during the current year a sum of Rs. 3,000 is expected to be spent for the purpose. (An expenditure of Rs. 2.431 lakhs has already been incurred and an expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is expected to be incurred during the current year making the total expenditure under Sector 'Industries' to Rs. 3.931 by the end of the 4th Plan as against the outlay of Rs. 5.110 lakhs).

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During the Fourth Plan although no major industries have come up, small industries such as Soap works, Candle manufacturing units, Aluminium and Stainless steel utensils manufacturing units and auto service workshop etc. have been established. The major hindrances in the way of spontaneous growth of Industries in these islands are:-

- 1) Scattered nature of the Islands and inadequate transport facilities between the islands and between the Islands and the mainland;
- 2) lack of organised population who are divided unevenly in various communal, linguistic and religious groups not having much affinity of taste, culture, rites and rituals, thereby leading to scattered and protracted demand for various Cottage Industries products, lack of market, capital and entrepreneurs and shortage of institutional finances, lack of consultancy services and general backwardness of the territory.

On completion of the various schemes included under the various sectors of the 4th Plan, it is anticipated that the position with regard to the infrastructure by way of transport and communication facilities (both sea and land) water and power supply etc. will greatly improve. An industrial policy with liberal concessions to the industries is also under consideration of the Government of India. On declaration of the same it is expected that much hurdles prevailing in setting up of industries in these islands will be removed. More entrepreneurs are also expected to come to these islands from mainland. The schemes formulated for the Fifth Plan has also provided for removing the difficulties in respect of finance, sites, factory sheds, consultancy services etc.

Objects and programme for Fifth Plan:

The major objectives of the Fifth Plan are to give a leap forward to setting up of new industries in these islands, thereby generating more employment opportunities and help remove the backwardness of the territory. With a view to achieving the above goal, 10 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 55.931 lakhs have been formulated. Under these schemes it is proposed to continued the programme of distribution of improved tools and machines on 50% subsidy to local artisans and their cooperatives etc. Grant of loans to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs to private industrialists and industrial cooperatives under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands State Aid to Industries Rules 1964, for development of industries and handicrafts in the islands, to provide financial assistance

in the form of managerial subsidy to industrial cooperatives, establishment of two industrial estates to provide factory sheds to set up industries, to establish training centre in carpentry, blacksmithy, cane and bamboo work at Rangat or any other suitable place to train 30 persons, to depute 6 artisans in advanced training in Handicrafts on the mainland, to set up a design centre in Port Blair and to impart training to 25 candidates in four crafts such as (1) Wood carving and decorative furniture (2) Cane and bamboo work (3) Shell crafts (4) Painting and interior decorations, to give facilities of a technical library and new designs to the local craftsman and to create marketing facilities for the handicrafts made locally, to set up a pilot project for cocoanut husk utilisation so as to popularise such industry in the islands for adoption by entrepreneurs in due course for exploitation of the vast potentials in cocoanut husk utilisation, to set up a demonstration centre in Coir works, to strengthen the Industries Department so as to cater to the needs of industrial activities both in, public and private sectors and also to provide a consultancy service.

Besides, a Rural Industries Project Programme is also envisaged as a centrally sponsored scheme. Provision has also been made for grant of 10-15% outright grant/subsidy to be given under the central scheme.

Roads: By the end of 1968-69 there was 136 km. of surfaced roads of State High ways (Andaman Trunk Road) and 253 Km. of surfaced roads and 23 Kms. of unsurfaced road making a total of 276 Km. of both district and rural roads.

During the Fourth Plan 8 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.425.000 lakhs were taken up for implementation. Against the above outlay an expenditure of Rs.375.806 lakhs has been incurred and an expenditure of Rs.130.000 lakhs is anticipated during the current year making the total expenditure under this sector by the end of Fourth Plan to Rs.505.806 lakhs.

During the Fourth Plan upto end of 1972-73, 48 Km. of Andaman Trunk Road has been constructed and a further length of 44 Kms. will be completed by the end of this year making a total length of road constructed will be 92 Kms. during Fourth Plan as against the target of 103 Kms. to reach upto Mayabunder (later, on survey it was found that actual length was 117 Kms.) . The total expenditure on Andaman Trunk Road by the end of Fourth Plan will be 238.831 lakhs as against the outlay of Rs.300.000 lakhs. Thus there is shortfall in both physical and financial terms under Andaman Trunk Road. The major reasons for this shortfall are attributable to the shortage/machinery and delay in supply of machinery for which orders were placed with suppliers in the early years of Fourth Plan, dislocation of work due to sporadic attacks by hostile Jarawas, difficulties in transportation of explosives and long haulage of road-metal due to non-availability of the same along the alignment in many reaches. The level of achievement by the end of Fourth Plan in the construction of Andaman Trunk Road which is the major road link connecting Port Blair with northern group of Islands, will be 228 Km. of surfaced road as compared to 136 Km. at the end 1968-69. As against the main programme of constructing 14 Kms. of surfaced road and 27 Km. of un-surfaced roads (both district and Rural roads) 27 Kms. of surfaced roads and 20 Kms. of un-surfaced will be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan taking the level of achievement from a total of surfaced and un-surfaced roads of 276 Kms. at the end of 1968-69 to 323 Kms. by the end of the Fourth Plan. Under the programme of construction of district and rural roads the expenditure by the end of Fourth Plan will be Rs.104.589 lakhs as against the approved outlay of Rs.47.000 lakhs. The excess expenditure on these programme is due to the pressing demand from public and the urgency of providing rural roads, hence the expenditure could not be restricted to the approved outlay. The other achievements during the Fourth Plan include improvement to roads and bridges in and outside Port Blair. Under the programme of improvement to roads and culverts in and outside Port Blair an expenditure of Rs.42.672 lakhs

has been incurred upto end of 1972-73 and an expenditure of Rs.17.500 lakhs is anticipated during the year making the total expenditure of Rs.60.172 lakhs by 1973-74 as against outlay of Rs.22.000 lakhs. The excess expenditure was mainly on account of taking up certain in-escapable work, such as improvement to drainage system of existing roads, widening of certain roads to cope with increased traffic, construction of traffic Islands and signals to regulate traffic so as to minimise accidents and construction of retaining walls. As against the programme of purchasing machinery worth Rs.50.000 lakhs approved by the Planning Commission, machinery worth Rs.74.214 lakhs has already been purchased and as per programme for 1973-74 machinery worth Rs.24.300 lakhs is expected to be purchased during this year. The total expenditure on the purchase of machinery by the end of Fourth Plan will be Rs.98.514 lakhs.

Since the progress of the construction of Andaman Trunk Road was seriously impeded due to dearth of machinery during the early years of the Fourth Plan an assessment of the requirement of machinery was made and it was found that purchase of machinery worth Rs.116.000 lakhs was unavoidable to speed up the construction of the Andaman Trunk road so as to make good the leeway. The machineries were therefore purchased on the basis of the revised assessment after obtaining necessary clearance from the Ministry of Transport and Shipping and hence the excess expenditure.

Programme under the Fifth Plan: During the Fifth Plan period top most priority has been assigned to the construction of rural roads as providing of rural roads is one of the Minimum Needs Programme. Including this Minimum Needs Programme 8 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.1195.500 lakhs are proposed under this sector during the Fifth Plan. With this outlay it is proposed to complete the various works in progress as also to take up 130 KM of roads under the programme of construction of rural roads, complete 25 KM of Andaman Trunk Road, the work on which was at various stages of construction by the end of Fourth Plan as also to construct 80 KM (New) of Andaman Trunk Road between Mayabunder and Diglipur and thus to complete the construction of entire length of 333 KM of Andaman Trunk Road connecting Port Blair with Diglipur. Shore facilities for two ferry crossings, on the Andaman Trunk Road are also envisaged. Improvements to roads in and outside Port Blair will be continued during Fifth Plan also. It is also proposed to construct 25 shelters for passengers and a few bus recesses. The requirement of machinery has been assessed on the norms fixed by the Ministry of Transport for the construction of roads and found that machinery worth Rs.285.000 lakhs is required during Fifth Plan and as such it is proposed to purchase machinery worth Rs.285.000 lakhs. The existing

workshop for repair of road construction machineries is proposed to be developed further. One Laboratory for testing soil and road making materials is also proposed to be established.

Road Transport: During the Fourth Plan 5 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.31.053 lakhs were taken up for implementation. Against the above approved outlay an expenditure of Rs.34.575 lakhs is expected to be incurred by the end of 1973-74. It was originally proposed to purchase 17 buses during the Fourth Plan but later on it was found to be quite inadequate to meet the increasing passenger demand and as such the target was changed to 27 buses. As against this 19 buses have already been purchased and put on road and the remaining 8 buses are expected to be purchased and put on road during the current year and thus the target under the programme of Augmentation of passenger transport will be increased from 33 at the end of 1968-69 to 60 by the end of 1973-74. As per programme the construction of bus station at Port Blair has been completed and the same has been opened. As against the target of purchasing tools and plants worth Rs.2.690 lakhs to augment the existing automobile workshop, tools and plants worth of Rs.1.107 lakhs is expected to be purchased by the end of 1973-74. The shortfall under this programme is due to the non-supply articles by the suppliers on whom the orders were placed, the target of purchasing 2 trucks have been achieved in full. A petrol and diesel bunk has been established as per programme.

Programmes under the Fifth Plan: During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to purchase 30 buses to augment passenger transport, strengthen the automobile workshop to cope with increasing work and reorganise the motor transport department and appointment of a Director of transport, Accounts Officer and other subordinate staff to cope up with increased work on account/rapid expansion programme of passenger transport. These programmes involve an outlay of Rs.106.345 lakhs for the Fifth Plan.

Ports and Harbours - Review of Fourth Plan.

No developmental programme can have its proper impact on the economy of this territory as a whole, unless there is an effective net work of transport and communication facilities. Construction of roads was taken up even during the First Plan itself inspite of the absence of an integrated Five Year Plan. Development

of roads, ports and Harbours and Shipping started on an extensive scale right from the Second Plan onwards and highest priority was assigned to Transport and communications. During the Fourth Plan also the same pattern of priority was adopted, as it was observed that lack of adequate water transport facilities constituted the major bottle neck in the accelerated development of these Islands, Water transport constitutes the major means of communications requiring use of ships as the entire Territory is constituted of Islands only. Priority, therefore, was given for providing Harbour facilities at the different sites. During the Fourth Plan 9 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.233.400 lakhs were implemented against which an expenditure of Rs.223.508 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Plan. Under the programme of installation of navigational aids at various places for safe navigation, lighting equipments were installed on all the four buoys at Port Blair and beacons at preservance point, Aerial Bay and Car Nicco were constructed. Construction of beacons at Dundas Point, Command Point, Store Point and Coxan point and purchase of 12 Nos. lighting equipment are envisaged in the programmes for the current year. An expenditure of Rs.13.068/ is expected to be incurred by the end of 1973-74 as against the outlay of Rs.35.000 lakhs.

/ lakhs

The major reason for short fall under this programme was non-finalisation of tenders by the Director General of Supplies and Disposal. Some additional plants and machinery were purchased and Dockyard workshop was strengthened. As against the programme of procuring one grabdredger, one tug of 750 HP, one heave-up boat and one water boat one grabdredger was constructed and construction of one tug will be completed during this year 1973-74. The Heave-up-boat and water boat could not be procured as the tenders placed on the Director General of Supplies and Disposal were not finalised. Procurement of these two crafts are proposed in the Fifth Plan. As against the target of purchasing 100 tonnes barges (2 Nos.) 50 tonnes barges (5 Nos.) and pantoons (10 Nos.) one No.50 tonnes barge, one No.100 tonnes barge and two steel pantoons were procured. The shortfalls in achievements are mainly due to non-finalisation of tenders by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, non-availability of steel, and Andhra agitation during 1972-73.

As per programme the work in connection with extension of Malacca jetty by 50 metres was completed while strengthening of the existing Rangat jetty will be in progress by the end of Fourth Plan. Construction

of Cholunga wharf has been completed and the slip way and 1st phase of Chatham jetty will be nearing completion by the end of Fourth Plan.

Programme for the Fifth Plan:

During the Fifth Plan under this sector the programme envisages procurement of additional plants and machineries for strengthening Dockyard workshop to cope with increased volume of repair work, procurement of 1,500 HP. ocean going tug for berthing and unberthing of vessels, 1 No. 100 tonnes barge, 8 Nos. steel pontoons and 4 Nos. 50 tonnes timber barges to improve loading and unloading facilities at Port Blair and other minor ports, 1 No. heave-up-boat and 1 No. 200 tonnes water barge for efficient functioning of harbour, installation of sectorised beacon at North Western tip of Ross Island, Port Blair, two sets of transit marks at Chatham jetty, two sets of transit marks at Haddo wharf, lighted beacons at Teresa Island, Campbell Bay, Sunken Rock at Campbell Bay, provision of 4 unlighted buoys at East Bay Katchal, 2 Nos lighted beacon at Nancowrie harbour, completion of Chatham wharf taken up during the Fourth Plan and extension of same by 100 metres so that two ships at a time can call at this port, completion of slip way which was in progress by the end 1973-74, provision of ancillary and foreshore work such as developing open stacking yard, construction of passenger-cum-cargo shed, residential accommodation for operation and maintenance staff, provision of electricity, water and power, stationing a mooring launch for berthing of ship etc. at Port at Diglipur, Mayabunder, Havelock, Neil. The programme under this sector also envisages provision of ancillary and fore-shore works such as wharf crane, power, passenger-cum-transit sheds and warehousing etc. at Chatham wharft and wharf crane, mobile crane, fork lifts, fire fighting equipments, internal roads, transit ware-houses passenger sheds and paving of open stacking area etc. to Haddo wharf, gantry crane and other accessories etc. to slip way at Phoenix Bay passenger-cum-cargo sheds, Power and water, floating crafts and crane for Cholunga wharf, provision of ancillary and fore-shore works such as removing pinnacles near the jetty, residential accommodation power and water etc. at Car Nicobar port, Katchall and Kamorta, providing of fire fighting facilities at various jetties, strengthening of existing jetty at Rangat and providing new berthing face suitable to "Verwa" type ships, construction of small ferry jetties and improvement to the existing jetties at various places; construction of dry dock for providing dry docking facilities to Verwa type vessels completion of jetty at Mus in

Car Nicobar suitable for small launches during North East monsoon, finalisation of location jetty suitable for mainland ships by conducting surveys and investigations and conduct surveys and investigation at prominent islands which are inhabited and are not having berthing facilities in Andaman and Nicobar groups of Islands so as to study the feasibility of providing suitable landing facilities. Construction of residential and non-residential building for Andaman Harbour Works during Fifth Plan period completion of works on providing bunkering facilities in the vicinity of the jetty and wharf at Port Blair in Fifth Five Year Plan period, construction of abutment at 3 places of Andaman Trunk Road between Chidiya Tappu and Diglipur are also envisaged. In all 25 Schemes with an outlay of Rs.686.788 lakhs are proposed in the Fifth Plan under the sector 'Ports and Harbours'.

Apart from the above, 8 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.719.775 lakhs are also proposed in the Fifth Plan under the Central sector. The programme under these schemes envisages completion of the construction of Breakwater at Little Andaman, the construction of which will be in progress by the end of Fourth Plan to accept the debits of the forest department amounting to Rs.10.000 lakhs towards Royalty charges, completion of the construction of jetties at Mayabunder and Campbell Bay taken up during Fourth Plan period, construction of breasting dolphins beside the break water to accommodate log carriers and mainland passenger ships and removal of coral pinnacles near jetty area so that more draft will be available and providing of ancillary facilities at Little Andaman Port construction of break-water and providing of ancillary and foreshore facilities at Campbell Bay in Great Nicobar, construction of approach to Chatham Wharf payment of royalty charges to be paid to the Administration for timber, Stones etc.

Shipping: - Review of the Fourth Plan

During the Fourth Plan period only two schemes involving an outlay of Rs.81.000 lakhs were implemented under the sector "Shipping" for the purchase of one No.80' boat, two Nos.60' boats, 5 Nos. 40' boats and 3 ferry boats, besides making balance payment of the cost of the chief Commissioner's touring vessel "Tarmugli" and procurement of 3 Ruston engines. Subsequently it was decided not to purchase 80' boat but in its place to purchase one additional 60' boat.

Against the above programme, 1 No. 40' boat was constructed locally. Orders for 3 Nos. 60' boats and 1 No. 40' boat were placed on the firms on the mainland. In addition orders were also placed for construction 3 Nos. 40' boats locally. It is expected that all the four Nos. 40' boats will be delivered by the end of Fourth Plan but only one 60' boat is expected to be received during the Fourth Plan period. Three Ruston Engines have been received. Chief Commissioner's touring vessel "Tarmugli" was commissioned and balance payment therefor made. The total expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of 1973-74 is Rs. 49.550 lakhs as against the approved outlay of Rs. 81.000 lakhs.

The shortfall was due to the fact that lengthy time consuming process is involved in the construction and procurement of vessels, besides Foreign Exchange difficulty.

Object and programme of Fifth Plan:

One of the major bottlenecks that hampers the development of this Territory is identified as shortage of water transport communication facilities between the Islands. The population has increased over the years and many more areas have been opened up for colonisation etc. Consequent on these and other development programmes, the passenger and cargo demand on inter-island ferry services has also increased manyfold.

To provide more frequent transport facilities so as to have quicker movement of men and materials in different parts of the Islands, 6 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 289.238 lakhs have been proposed. These schemes envisage procurement of two Nos. 60' boats construction of which will be in progress by the end of 1973-74, procurement of 4 Nos. passenger ferry vessels similar to MV 'Little Andaman' one No. 150-200 ton. cargo-cum-touring vessel, 2 Nos. "Ganga" type ferry boats and 4 Nos. self-propelled vehicle ferries for Andaman Trunk Road.

SECTOR TOURISM
REVIEW OF FOURTH PLAN

There was no separate organisation to attend to the programme of tourism during the last four plan period. The first and second plan did not contain any provision under this sector. In the third plan two schemes were included during which period two tourists homes with necessary amenities were constructed. In the Fourth Plan there were two schemes with a total outlay of Rs.3.750 lakhs for the construction of Tourist Bungalow and development of picnic spots. During the fourth year of the Fourth Plan a dormitory type of accommodation for about 20 home tourists was provided at Guest Bouse No.2 Haddo. Besides, a pavilion at Carbyn's Cove, a Hawaghar at Mount Harriat and a Rest House at Wandoor have been completed. A nine seated Tourist type minibus ordered, is expected to be received during this year. An expenditure of Rs.3.031 lakhs is expected by the end of 1973-74 as against the approved outlay of Rs.3.500 lakhs.

Fifth Plan Proposals

In the Fifth Plan, six schemes involving an outlay of Rs.57.000 lakhs have been included under the sector 'Tourism'. These schemes provide for establishment of a Directorate of Tourism, construction of a Tourist Home with modern amenities for middle income group of Home tourists, development of new picnic spots as well as strengthening of existing tourist centres, providing land and water transport for tourists; construction of a swimming pool and stadium at Port Blair. A scheme for encouraging the representatives of leading papers and periodicals, eminent men of culture and arts enabling them to visit these islands to understand the richness and variety of tourist potential in these islands is also included in this plan.

Education

This Union Territory has already a high percentage of literacy which stands at 45.59% including the age group 0-4 and 51.15% excluding the age group 0-4. Literacy rate of these islands shows that every second person aged 5 and above is literate.

The number of schools in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been increasing rapidly. The number of Primary Schools, Middle Schools and Higher Secondary Schools was 118, 12 and 7 during 1968-69 and the number will rise to 141, 24 and 14 respectively by the end of the Fourth Plan. The enrolment will be 26,438 pupils at the end of the Fourth Plan as against 14,839 during 1968-69. Free test books are at present being supplied to tribal children and children of those parents whose annual income is less than Rs.2,500/- per annum. Free mid-day meals worth 20 Paise per student are also being supplied. Free travel concession is provided to the students coming from rural areas both by ferry and bus for study in Higher Secondary Schools and College. The educational institutions are being strengthened by providing additional teachers, class rooms, equipments etc. At the end of the Fourth Plan, the number of teachers will increase to 496 at the Primary Schools, 308 at the Middle Schools, 302 at the Higher Secondary Schools and 16 at the Government College and they are being trained in the Teachers' Training School, Port Blair.

The programme for construction of buildings has not been able to keep pace with the vast expansion. At the end of the Fourth Plan the backlog will be of a high order.

Programmes under the Fifth Plan

During the Fifth Plan, efforts will be made to strengthen the existing educational institutions by way of construction of additional class rooms, appointing teachers, providing equipments etc. The existing facilities of mid-day meals, free text books will continue. The programmes under 'Education' during the Fifth Plan envisage establishment of 30 Junior Basic Schools, 6 model Primary Schools,

upgrading of 20 Junior Basic Schools to Senior Basic Schools, 10 Senior Basic Schools into Higher Secondary Schools, opening of a faculty of commerce and Department of Home Science at Degree level and upgrading Department of English and Botany to Post-graduate level in the Government College.

At present there are only 4 Pre-primary schools functioning in this Territory. Considering the need for pre-primary education for about 5000 students, it is proposed to open 50 pre-primary schools during the Fifth Five Year Plan..

Besides a Model Comprehensive Secondary School, teaching classes VI - XII in Port Blair will be established so as to serve as a demonstration centre and provide extension services to the neighbouring schools.

With the establishment of new educational institutions, at the end of the Fifth Plan, there will be 157 Primary schools, 34 Middle Schools and 25 Higher Secondary Schools and one College in this Territory.

HealthReview of the Fourth Plan

Medical and public health facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have increased considerably over the years. When the Second Plan started these islands had only 11 dispensaries and 4 hospitals having a total of 358 beds. There were only 16 doctors. The position at the end of 1968-69 was 9 hospitals and 48 dispensaries with 477 beds. During the Fourth Plan as per target 5 dispensaries, one 20 bedded Isolation hospital at Port Blair and 2 hospitals in Rural areas have been established. One more hospital at Little Andaman is likely to be established at the end of the Fourth Plan period. Food Laboratory at Port Blair could not be established so far for want of a Public Analyst. A Public Analyst is however expected to be appointed during this year and the Laboratory will be established. According to the programme two 5 bedded Isolation wards one each at Rangat and Nancowrie have already been opened and another one of the same bed strength is coming up at Diglipur. As per programme one Primary Health Centre is likely to be set up at Diglipur. The other achievements under this sector during the Fourth Plan include training of 15 candidates in Compounders' Course and 4 in Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Course. Besides 12 more candidates will undergo training in Compounders' Course by the end of Fourth Plan. As against the target of training of 15 Dais, only 5 could be trained due to non availability of candidates mainly due to the un-attractive wages paid to them on completion of their training. Three ambulances 2 X-Ray plants were purchased and one Lady Medical Officer was appointed for Middle and North Andamans.

The position by the end of the Fourth Plan will be 13 hospitals, 53 dispensaries and 2 Primary Health Centres with 556 beds and 40 doctors. An expenditure of Rs.28.890 lakhs is anticipated by the end of Fourth Plan against the approved Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.26.193 lakhs.

Objectives and programme of Fifth Plan:

As per instructions of the Planning Commission 1st priority has been given to the Minimum Needs Programme by way of establishing Primary Health Centres to improve medical and health facilities in Rural areas.

The broad objectives of health programme under Fifth Plan are improvement of the basic health Service by providing additional Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and rural hospitals and dispensaries, bring down the morbidity and mortality rate by complete eradication of malaria and small pox, control of gastro intestinal disease, immunisation against enteric disease, and bring down the birth rate from 30 to 25 per thousand.

In order to achieve the above objective, it has been proposed to increase the number of Primary Health Centres from two to 5 by the end of Fifth Plan, to provide 5 bedded Isolation wards one each at Campbell Bay, Little Andaman, Long Island and Billiground, to construct building for 10 bedded Isolation ward at Car Nicobar and to convert the existing 2 bedded Isolation ward at Mayabunder into a 5 bedded one for proper segregation and treatment of infectious diseases, to establish one 20 bedded hospital at Katchal, 16 dispensaries at various places, to convert the two existing dispensaries at Havelock and Baratang into 10 bedded hospitals, to purchase 2 vans for 2 mobile dispensaries, 7 X-Ray plants, 5 Ambulances and one hospital ship, to construct a 20 bedded T.B. Hospital at Car Nicobar, to appoint 5 specialists, 6 Lady Medical Officers to expand the Diglipur hospital from 30 beds to 50 beds, to strengthen the G.B. Pant Hospital which is the only one referral hospital by adding one mobile X-Ray Plant, 2 Resident Medical Officers, one Dermatologist, one Assistant Gynaecologist, one disinfection chamber and 2 ambulance vans. In order to meet the requirements of various categories of paramedical staff it is proposed to train 17 candidates in compounders course, 56 in Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Course, 25 in Dais course, to continue the training of 8 candidates in Pharmacist course and 11 candidates in Auxiliary Nurse Midwife course which is in progress now and to complete the training of 12 candidates in Compounders Course started during 1973-74.

Under centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is proposed to establish a separate unit with full complement of staff for the coverage of National Small Pox Eradication Programme throughout this territory to establish a fledged National Malaria Eradication Programme unit with Headquarter at Port Blair and to continue and expand existing malaria eradication programme, to continue domiciliary treatment of T.B. for detection of new cases at Primary stages, to establish a V.D. clinic as per recommendation of the V.D. Specialists who visited the territory and conducted Sample Survey during 1973, to

establish a Health Education Bureau for promoting Health Education among the general public and to re-organise the existing Family Planning Bureau by setting up a central Family Planning Organisation, Urban and Rural centres Rural sub-centres, and to establish a Nutrition Bureau. The outlay involved for health programme under the Fifth Plan under State Sector involve an outlay of Rs.163.080 lakhs. The outlay involved under the centrally sponsored scheme is Rs.50.010 lakhs.

Nutrition

Though there was no nutrition scheme as such in a large scale during the Fourth Plan period the Special Nutrition Programme was started here in the year 1970 and was looked after by Directorate of Social Welfare. Nearly 2500 beneficiaries (children of 0-6 years age group and expectant and lactating mothers) are expected to be covered by the end of Fourth Plan.

Programme for the Fifth Plan.

The programme under this sector during the Fifth Plan envisages providing of supplementary food to 15,000 pregnant and lactating mothers at the rate of 3,000 each year in addition to children of 0-6 years age group whose number is expected to be about 35,000 by the end of Fifth Plan period. The outlay involved in this programme is Rs.78.930 lakhs.

Water Supply and Sanitation - Review of Fourth Plan

Upto end of 1968-69, 176 villages were covered by water supply, 319 ring wells were constructed and piped water supply was available to a population of about 37,000. During Fourth Plan 3 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.235.000 lakhs were taken up for implementation so as to improve water supply at Port Blair and at other important places. Rural water supply position was also improved. Under the programme of improvement of water supply at Port Blair 3 additional impounding reservoirs of 24 Million gallons storage capacity have been constructed. The Dhanikhari water supply project which is a joint venture by the Defence and Civil establishments involving a total cost of Rs.264.000 lakhs is almost complete and is expected to be commissioned during this year 1973-74. This will

supply 15 lakhs gallons of water per day of which 10 lakhs gallons will be used by civilian population and the rest by Defence personnel. Other achievements under this Sector include completion of water supply schemes at Mayabunder, Diglipur, Car Nicobar, Bangat (Phase I) and Bakultala. Water Supply works in Rural areas were also done according to programme. No scheme for sanitation was included in the Fourth Plan.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.235.000 lakhs an expenditure of Rs.250.585 lakhs is anticipated.

Objectives for the Fifth Plan:

In the Fifth Plan proposals, one scheme involving an outlay of Rs.71.000 lakhs under water supply and 2 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.25.000 lakhs under sanitation are proposed. The programmes under this sector envisage improvement of water supply in important places other than Port Blair, construction of pucca drains with a view to improving sanitation and providing water bound sewerage etc. in Port Blair.

Housing

During the Fourth Plan three schemes involving an outlay of Rs.14.959 lakhs were taken up for implementation, against which an expenditure of Rs.11.620 lakhs would be spent by the end of the Fourth Plan period. As against the target of construction of 120 family type accommodation, only 90 such accommodation (for providing to Industrial Workers) are expected to be completed by the end of 1973-74. House building advance to the tune of Rs.2.073 lakhs is also expected to be disbursed to individuals for construction of residential buildings.

Object and Programme of the Fifth Plan:

In order to meet the shortage of houses, 6 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.309.783 lakhs are proposed in the Fifth Plan. These schemes envisage slum improvement/clearance at (1) Dairy Farm, (2) Haddo, (3) Prem Nagar, (4) Dugnabad and (5) South Point by providing roads, foot paths, public hydrants, street lighting, storm water drains etc., development of about 6,015 plots

for low and middle income groups in South, Middle and North Andamans, construction of residential accommodation for 300 families and providing of house building advances to individuals for construction of 255 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Welfare of Backward Classes

Review of the Fourth Plan

Out of the total population of 1,15,132 of this Territory, over 18,000 are tribal people. These tribals are Nicobarese, Onges, Shompens, Andamanese, Jarwas and Sentinalese. Different tribals are at different stages of development. Efforts have always been made for the development of the tribals. Besides the general development programme in the areas inhabited by the tribals, additional programmes have been envisaged for the welfare of these backward tribes. Since they are at various stages of development, altogether 9 schemes have been formulated consistent with the needs of the various tribes, involving an outlay of Rs.6.090 lakhs for the upliftment of their economic conditions, improving their housing conditions and encouraging the nomadic tribes to lead a settled way of life, promotion of education, games, improving water supply etc. and befriending the hostile tribes such as Jarawas, Shompens and Sentinalese by way of giving gifts etc. An expenditure of Rs.8.415 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred by the end of 1973-74 as against the approved outlay of Rs.6.090 lakhs.

Programmes for the Fifth Plan

Four schemes involving an outlay of Rs.41.378 lakhs have been proposed for the improvement of the economic, educational and social conditions of tribal people. Highlight of this programme is to set up a Directorate of Tribal Welfare at the Administration's level.

Social Welfare

Grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs.1.452 lakhs has been given to the Social Welfare Advisory Board for taking up welfare activities for women and children. During the current year an amount of Rs.0.240 lakhs is also expected to be granted, making the total expenditure to Rs.1.692 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Objectives and programme

During the Fifth Plan, a scheme involving an outlay of Rs.7.933 lakhs has been proposed for establishing a home for deaf, dumb, aged and infirm persons at Port Blair.

Labour and Labour Welfare

As against the target of setting up of 3 Labour Welfare Centres, one each at Hut Bay, Campbell Bay and Diglipur, the Centre at Hut Bay has been completed and the Centres at Diglipur and Campbell Bay are expected to be completed during the current year 1973-74. Though one Employment Exchange has been established, the post of District Employment Officer could not be filled up due to non-availability of a suitable candidate.

The proposals under this sector included in the Fifth Plan envisage completion of training of 78 candidates in various trades on the mainland institutes under the Govt. of India's half a million jobs programme. These candidates are being selected and deputed for training during 1973-74.

Statistics

During the Fourth Plan period an expenditure of Rs.0.102 lakh will be incurred as against the target of Rs.0.350 lakh. Nothing much could be achieved during the Fourth Plan under this sector due to non-creation of certain posts etc.

Object and programme of the Fifth Plan

The scheme under the sector "Statistics" envisage establishment of a full-fledged Directorate of Statistics, a State Income Unit for estimating the State income, appointment of additional staff, establishment of a sample survey and census unit/a vital statistics unit and a Cartography Unit and Statistical Library. The outlay proposed is Rs.4.820 lakhs.

Information and PublicityReview of Fourth Plan

During the Fourth Plan period 8 schemes with a total outlay of Rs.7.750 lakhs were included: It was expected to procure 100 Transistorised community listening sets, to set up 7 Rudimentary Information Centres besides strengthening the existing centres by providing additional periodicals and library books, to publish four annual issues of the A&N Information in addition to leaflets/pamphlets, to set up and strengthen two mobile Publicity units, to develop the film library; to strengthen and reorganise the Publicity Department and to organize a Bharat Darshan Tour. Non filling up of the post of Publicity Officer and short receipt of Community sets accounted for a shortfall of 44% of the outlay during the first three years of Fourth Plan. Achievements under this sector include receipt and distribution of 20 Community Listening sets, reopening of Information Centre at Mayabunder and establishment of 3 Rudimentary Centres, one mobile Publicity unit and addition of 6 feature films. Bharat Darshan Tour was also conducted in 1972-73 with 28 tribals of Nicobarese under one Liaison Officer to South India.

The post of Publicity Officer has since been filled in on a temporary basis and it is expected that the targets earmarked for the remaining year of Fourth Plan will be achieved in full.

Fifth Plan Proposals

With a view to cover wider area and on a large scale it is proposed to continue all the schemes of the Fourth Plan during this period. The total outlay under this sector is Rs.10.000 lakhs.

Local Bodies. - Review of Fourth Plan

Financial aid in the form of grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs.7.949 lakhs is expected to be given to the Port Blair Municipal Board for improving Sanitation and Water supply of the town and providing other civic amenities to the public.

Programme of Fifth Plan

During Fifth Plan period also the Port Blair Municipal Board will be provided with grant-in-aid for executing developmental programmes. A Statistical Cell is also proposed to be set up under the Board for collection of housing statistics. The outlay proposed is Rs 33.290 lakhs.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. Power	55.000	23.550	37.590	68.537	210.940	210.940	42.540	42.540		
III. Total Irrigation and Power:	55.000	23.550	37.590	68.537	210.940	210.940	42.540	42.540		
I. Large and Medium Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Mineral Development.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Village and Small Industries.	5.110	1.500	1.500	3.931	55.931	41.586	18.516	16.336		
IV. Total Industry and Mining.	5.110	1.500	1.500	3.931	55.931	41.586	18.516	16.336		
1. Roads	425.000	120.000	130.000	505.806	1195.500	1181.750	264.500	259.500	256.750	-
2. Road Transport	31.053	9.000	9.000	34.575	106.345	81.450	19.365	16.850		
3. Ports and Harbours.	233.400	40.000	63.066	223.508	686.788	677.570	4.000	99.835	99.149	
4. Shipping	21.000	20.000	19.055	49.550	289.238	273.248	-	54.639	53.700	
5. Tourism	3.750	0.650	0.500	3.031	49.004	28.100	-	8.665	6.800	
V. Total Transport and Communication	774.203	189.650	221.621	816.470	2326.875	2242.118	4.000	442.054	433.249	
								442.054		

[illegible]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
4. Special and Backward Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Evaluation Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	2.992	1.150	-	1.435	1.245	-
6. Others (Government Press).	3.000	-	-	0.890	1.838	8.000	1.600	-	2.727	1.300	-
7. Local Bodies.	7.000	2.000	2.000	-	7.949	38.259	-	-	9.900	-	-
8. Manpower	-	-	-	-	-	2.186	1.050	-	0.750	0.750	-
VII. Total	-	-	-	-	-	66.257	6.975	-	16.834	3.725	-
Miscellaneous	18.100	4.080	4.970	-	14.549	5074.673	3588.696	24.100	1017.134	785.137	-
Grand Total	1400.000	365.000	427.615	1565.311	5074.673	3588.696	1022.144	-	-	-	-
<u>Central Schemes</u>											
1. Forests	-	-	-	-	-	1311.532	798.640	-	149.452	94.860	-
2. Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	231.650	119.200	75.000	-	-	-
3. Ports and Harbours	-	-	-	-	-	719.775	719.775	-	155.925	155.925	-
Total Central Schemes.	-	-	-	-	-	2263.007	1637.615	75.000	305.377	250.785	-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Annexure - II
Statement - III

State: A & N Islands

Programme-wise outlay and expenditure

Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Likely expdr. 1973-74	Likely expdr. during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan total outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay
I	2		4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agricultural Programmes						
	(i) Agricultural Education and Research.						
	(1) Agricultural Education						
	(2) Agricultural Research						
	Total (1 & 2)						
	(ii) Agriculture						
	(1) Extension, Training and Farmer's Education	1.000		0.250	0.804	7.719	1.329
	(2) Improved Seed Programme	7.475		1.710	8.160	15.348	2.090
	(3) Manures & Fertilizers	4.290		2.660	7.304	24.230	3.703
	(4) Plant Protection						
	(5) Agricultural Implements and Machinery including Agro Industries Corporation						
	(6) Agril. Statistics.						
	(7) HYP, IADP Multiple cropping and other intensive cultivation programme.						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(8) Land Development	1.000	7.250	0.500	1.061	34.893	5.670		
(9) Land Reforms (including consolidation of holidays)	-	for all the programmes under 'Agril. production'	-	-	125.380	35.542		
(10) Others	10.385		6.280	14.315	99.302	15.638		
Total (1 to 10)	24.150	7.250	11.400	31.644	328.076	67.693		
(iii) Minor Irrigation	1.000	0.340	1.700	1.809	15.120	2.236		
(iv) Soil Conservation	6.660	-	6.016	12.760	99.030	16.568		
(v) Area Development	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(vi) Animal Husbandry	15.730	12.000	12.400	22.327	97.457	17.810		
(vii) Dairying & Milk Supply	3.000	1.340	0.940	1.054	517.511	86.063		
(viii) Forests	67.400	17.320	17.320	74.196	77.940	13.565		
(ix) Fisheries	6.250	2.740	2.120	4.632	-	-		
(x) Warehousing and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(xi) Marketing	1.250	-	0.280	0.230	7.699	2.370		
(xii) Small Farmers & Agril. Labourers.	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(xiii) Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(1) Agricultural credit.	3.855	0.838	0.838	2.329	18.068	5.597		
(2) Marketing	0.372	0.008	0.008	0.024	9.090	4.115		
(3) Processing other than sugar factories and large processing units.	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(4) Co-op. Sugar Factories	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(5) Co-op. Farming	0.290	0.028	0.028	0.182	1.720	0.480		
(6) Urban Consumer Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	22.210	8.890		
	1.821	0.870	0.870	1.575	-	-		

	3	4	5	6	7	8
I						
(8) Additional Deptt. staff	-	0.252	0.252	1.572	24.503	10.773
(9) Others	5.462	1.004	1.004	15.691	14.237	4.801
Total (1 to 9)	11.800	3.000	3.000	21.273	89.828	24.656
(xiv) Community Development	18.490	2.800	2.800	15.902	5.000	3.000
(xv) Panchayats	2.610	0.600	0.600	2.300	31.827	2.759
Total (1) to (xv)	158.340	47.390	58.576	188.277	1269.498	246.720
II. Irrigation & Power						
(i) Irrigation						
(1) Continuing						
(a) Major (Project-wise)						
(b) Medium						
(2) New						
(3) Investigation & Research						
(ii) Power						
(1) Generation						
(2) Transmission & Distribution						
(a) Rural Electrification	55.000	23.550	37.590	68.537	210.940	42.540
(b) Investigations						
(c) Miscellaneous						
Total Power	55.000	23.550	37.590	68.537	210.940	42.540
III. Industry & Mining						
(i) Large & Medium Industries						
(1) State Industrial Project						
(2) Industrial Areas						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(3) Industrial Development Corporation.								
(4) State Finance Corporation.								
(5) Research, Demonstration & Pilot Projects.								
(6) Others.								
Total (1 to 6)								
(ii) Village & Small Industries								
(1) Handloom Industry								
(2) Power Looms								
(3) Small Scale Industries								
(4) Industrial Estates								
(a) Rural								
(b) Semi-urban								
(c) Urban								
(5) Handicrafts								
(6) Sericulture								
(7) Coir Industry								
(8) Khadi & Village Industries								
(9) Others								
Total (1 to 9)								
IV. Roads								
Spill over New								
Total of which								
(a) Rural Roads								
(b) Others								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(2) Road Transport	31.053	9.000	9.000	34.575	106.245	19.365	
(3) Ports & Harbours	233.400	40.000	63.066	223.508	686.788	99.885	
(4) Tourism	3.750	0.650	0.500	3.031	49.004	8.665	
Total (1 to 4)	693.203	169.650	202.566	766.920	2037.637	387.415	
V(i) General Education							
(1) Elementary Education	25.250	9.047	9.047	49.419	143.720	33.810	
(2) Secondary Education	26.210	11.805	11.805	35.325	122.063	22.495	
(3) University Education	8.470	5.333	2.487	18.772	21.684	13.482	
(4) Teachers' Training							
(a)Elementary	2.680	0.197	0.197	2.868	12.835	2.044	
(b)Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(5) Social Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(6) Other Educational Programmes (Middle Education)	20.670	9.268	9.268	31.952	96.405	23.782	
(7) Cultural Programmes (General Programme)	21.720	4.350	4.350	33.045	49.825	8.645	
Total (1 to 7)	105.000	40.000	40.000	171.381	446.532	104.258	
(ii) Technical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total (i & ii)	105.000	40.000	40.000	171.381	446.532	104.258	
VI. Health							
(1) Medical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(2) Training Programmes	0.494	0.156	0.156	0.377	1.750	0.704	
(3) Hospitals & Dispensaries	20.863	3.550	3.550	25.274	137.050	28.980	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(4) Primary Health Centres	4.106	0.990	0.990	2.721	24.280	2.590		
(5) Indigenous system of Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(6) Other Programmes	0.735	0.164	0.164	0.518	-	-		
Total (1 to 6)	26.198	4.860	4.860	28.890	163.080	32.274		
VII. Water Supply & Sanitation								
(1) Urban								
(a) Water supply	215.000		40.528	213.185				
(b) Sewerage & Drainage					20.000	3.000		
(2) Rural			45.000					
(a) Piped Water Supply			for all the					
(b) Wells & Handpumps	20.000		programmes	9.000	37.400	11.000		
(c) Sewerage & Drainage	-	-	-	-	5.000	1.000		
Total (1 & 2)	235.000	45.000	49.528	242.585	96.000	15.000		
VIII. Housing								
(1) Subsidised Industrial Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(2) Low Income Group Housing	2.000	0.600	0.600	2.073	34.375	6.875		
(3) Village Housing Projects.	0.100	-	-	-	-	-		
(4) Plantation Labour Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(5) Slum Clearance	-	-	-	-	70.000	14.000		
(6) Others	12.859	2.900	2.900	9.547	205.408	41.000		
Total (1 to 6)	14.959	3.500	3.500	11.620	309.783	61.875		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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IX. Town Planning & Urban Development

(1) Town Planning	x	x	x	x
(2) Urban Development	x	x	x	x
Total (1 & 2)	x	x	x	x

I. Welfare of Backward Classes

(1) Scheduled Tribes

(a) Education							
(b) Economic Uplift							
(c) Housing, Health & other schemes							

(2) Scheduled Castes

(a) Education	1.500	0.535	0.535	2.229	12.765	2.552
(b) Economic Uplift	0.480	3.170	3.170	3.352	11.000	5.212
(c) Housing, Health and other schemes.	4.110	0.835	0.835	2.834	17.613	10.540

(3) Other Backward Classes

(a) Education	x	x	x	x	x	x
(b) Economic Uplift	x	x	x	x	x	x
(c) Housing, Health and other schemes.	x	x	x	x	x	x

-----Nil-----

Total (1 to 3)	6.090	4.540	4.540	8.415	41.378	18.305
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XI. Social Welfare

(1) Child Welfare	x	x	x	x
(2) Women Welfare	x	x	x	x
(3) Social Defence	x	x	x	x

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(4) Welfare of physically and mentally handicapped.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations	1.000	0.240	0.240	0.240	1.692	-	-	-
(6) Training and Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7) Others (Home for deaf and dumb, aged and infirmed persons)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.933	1.000
Total (1 to 7)	1.000	0.240	0.240	0.240	1.692	-	7.933	1.000
XII. Craftsman Training and Labour Welfare.	1.000	0.690	0.690	0.690	0.964	-	1.536	1.041
XIII. Information & publicity	7.750	2.000	2.000	2.000	4.660	-	10.000	2.022
XIV. Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.992	1.435
XV. Statistics	0.250	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.102	-	4.820	-
XVI. Backward areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVII. Hill Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

State: - Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69 Level.	Fourth Plan Target	Fourth Plan Likely achievement.	Level expected during 1973-74.	Fifth Plan Target Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture and Irrigation								
I. Area under (Thousand hectares)								
(i) a. Working Plan								
	(i) Area under Quick growing species.	"	-	-	-	-	0.500	0.100
	(ii) Area under economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses.	"	5.880	3.185	3.044	8.924	7.000	1.400
	(iii) Area under Fuel Plantations	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iv) Others	"	261.535	264.230	264.371	258.491	259.915	265.915
Total area under forests.								
		"	746.833	746.833	746.833	746.833	746.833	746.833

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2.	Area under Orchards	Hectares	250.000	250.000	309.000	559.000	1500.000	300.000
3.	Net cropped area	"						
4.	Gross cropped area	"						
5.	Irrigated Area	"				N I L		
6.	Area Under Minor Irrigation							
	(a) Net area (Potential added)	000. (Hects.)						
	(b) Depreciation on existing works							
	(c) Total potential available		0.235		0.100	0.100	1.500	0.300
	(d) Utilisation (i) Net (ii) Gross	-do- -do-						
7.	Area under Major and Medium Irrigation	-do-						
	(a) Potential						N I L	
	(b) Utilisation (i) Net (ii) Gross	-do- -do-						
8.	Foodgrains (Rice and Pulse)							
	(i) Kharif							
	(a) Total area	-do-	3.570	10.600	10.600	10.600	20.385	12.000
	(b) Irrigation area	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(c) Production	000' (tonnes)	11.220	17.700	17.700	17.700	17.700	42.460	20.800
(ii) <u>Abi</u>								
(a) Total area	-do-	-	3.340	3.340	3.340	3.340	8.300	6.000
(b) Irrigated area	-do-	-						
(c) Production	000' (tonnes)	-	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.300	6.650	5.000
Foodgrains (Total)								
(Rice and Pulse)	000' (Hects.)							
(a) Total area	-do-	8.570	13.940	13.940	13.940	13.940	28.685	18.000
(b) Irrigated area	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Production	000' (tonnes)	11.220	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	49.110	25.300
9. Area under commercial crops (including tea and tobacco crop-wise)								
Coconut.								
(a) Total	000' (Hects.)	13.503	5.500	5.500	0.668	19.171	1.000	0.200
(b) Arecanut	-do-	1.078	0.250	0.250	0.240	1.318	0.250	0.050
Cotton	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	0.100	0.050
10. Area under High-Yielding Varieties								
Paddy	-do-	0.200	5.600	5.600	5.600	5.600	15.000	7.000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>Improved varieties</u>								
	Crop/Area	Paddy 000(Hect.)	7,720	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,385	5,000
12.	<u>High Yielding varieties seed distributed (Tonnes)</u>							
	Crop/Quantity	Paddy	-do-	10,333	100	100	1370	200
13.	<u>Improved varieties seed distributed.</u>							
	Crop/Quantity	-do-	26,612	80	73,560	10,000	25	-
14.	<u>Fertilisers consumed -do-</u>							
	Nitrogenous (as N)	-do-	8,361	81,700	41,009	10	350	58
	Phosphatic (as P2 O5)	-do-	2,651	77,600	24,893	5.2	300	50
	Potassic (K2 O2)	-do-	2,004	31,100	8,276	2.5	250	42
15.	<u>Area under Green Manure (Hects.)</u>							
			200	1000	1097	600	1000	600
16.	<u>Urban Compost distributed 000' (tonnes)</u>							
			-	-	-	-	3,500	700
17.	<u>Area covered by plant Protection. 000' (Hects.)</u>							
	(i) Food crops							
	(ii) Commercial crops	-do-	1,392	6,500	16,500	5,000	55,000	9,000
	(iii) Horticulture							

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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18. Soil Conservation

on Agricultural Land
000' (Hects.) - 0.578 0.503 0.503 3.000 0.400

19. Soil Conservation

in catchment areas
of River Valley
Projects
-do- - - - - M I L - - - - -

1	2	3	4
27.	Seed Breeding Farms established (Nos.)	-	-
28.	Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	-	-
29.	Sheep shearing Grading & Marketing	-	-
30.	Production of Animal Products (Tonnes)	-	-
	(a) Milk	1314	3102
	(b) Meat	387	912
	(c) Wool	-	-
31.	No. of Govt. Poultry Farms established (Nos.)	-	-
32.	No. of Poultry Cooperatives	-	-
33.	No. of poultry farmers trained	-	-
	(i) Short-term course	-	-
	(ii) Long-term course	-	-
34.	Intensive Egg and poultry Production cum-marketing centres	1	-
	<u>Fisheries</u>		
35.	Mechanisation of boats (Nos.)	2	131
36.	Trawlers procured (Nos.)	-	-
37.	Cold Storages for storing fish (Nos.)	-	2
38.	Cooperative Marketing (Quantity)		
39.	Landing & Berthing facilities provided in harbours (nos.)	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(a) Major ports (b) minor ports	(Nos.) "	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	
40.	Loans advanced to Fishermen's Cooperatives	(Rs.)						
41.	Fingerlings distributed	(No.)	2000					
42.	No. of Fish-seed farms established	(No.)						
43.	Fish production (i) Inland (ii) Marine	(Tonnes)						
	Total		362	2300	300	300	12,000	

II. Cooperation

(i) Primary Cooperative Societies (Agricultural Credit)

Member	(No.)	39	10	10	47	10	2
Membership	(No.)	2300	-	-	3200	-	-
Share capital of members	(Rs. crores)	0.025	-	-	0.031	-	-
Deposits of members	"	*	-	-	*	-	-

(ii) Agricultural credit

(a) Short & Medium term advanced during the year	"	0.010	-	-	0.070	0.500	0.100
Amount standing at the end of the year							

(* Below Rs. 5000/-)

	(Rs. crores)	-	-	-
(b) Long term Advances during the year Amount outstanding at the end of the year				
(iii) Primary Marketing Societies	(Nos.)	29	-	29
Business handled during the year	(Rs. lakhs)	23.13	-	47.00
N I L				

III. Power

	(000 MW)	2.290	5.515	1.303	4.303
(i) Installed capacity					
(ii) Electricity generated	(000MW)	3.915	-	-	-
(iii) Electricity sold	(000 MW)	2.350	-	-	-
(iv) <u>Rural Electrification</u>					
(a) *Villages electrified	(Nos.)	19	-	33	33
(*should correspond to Census villages)					158
(b) Pump sets energised by electricity	(Nos.)				
					NIL

(2) Tubewells energised by electricity

Nil

IV. Transport

1. Roads

1. State Highways

- a) Surfaced
- b) Unsurfaced
- c) Total

(Nos.)					
(KM)	136	103	92	228	105
					10
	136	103	92	223	105
					10

2. Major District Roads

- a) Surfaced
- b) Unsurfaced
- c) Total

(Kms)	253	15	27	200	130	- 20
	25	27	20	43	-	-
	276	42	47	323	130	20

3. Other District Roads

- a) Surfaced
- b) Unsurfaced
- c) Total

(Kms)

4. Village Roads

- a) Surfaced
- b) Unsurfaced
- c) Total

(Kms)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	<u>Total Roads</u>	(Km.)						
	a) Surfaced	389	113	119	508	235	30	
	b) Unsurfaced	23	27	20	43	-	-	
	c) Total	412	145	139	551	235	30	
6.	Villages not connected by roads	(Nos.)						
7.	Vehicles owned by State Transport Undertaking/Corporation							
	a) Trucks	(Nos.)						
	b) Buses	33	17	27	60	30	7	
	c) Taxis	"						
	d) Others	"						
V.	<u>General Education Enrolment</u>							
	(i) Classes I-V as percentage of population in age-group 6-11	(%)						
	a) boys	101.0	114.0	107.5	107.5	138.0	125.0	
	b) girls	77.0	104.3	92.3	92.3	115.2	102.8	
	c) total	89.0	109.2	99.9	99.9	136.6	109.0	
	(ii) Classes VI-VIII as percentage of population in age-group 11-14	(%)						
	a) boys	49.3	85.0	78.2	78.2	120.3	90.4	
	b) girls	32.3	67.4	60.0	60.0	118.2	69.5	
	c) total	41.0	76.2	69.1	69.1	119.3	80.0	

(iii) Classes IX-XI as percentage of population in age-group 14 to 17 (✓)

a) boys	26.1	48.7	48.7	48.7	93.9	55.1
b) girls	17.0	38.1	37.1	37.1	78.1	45.6
c) total	21.5	43.4	42.9	42.9	86.0	50.4

(iv) Output of matriculates higher Secondary per 10,000 of population

a) boys	7	30	20	15	70	40
b) girls	6	25	20	15	50	35
c) total	13	55	40	30	120	75

(v) University/Collegiate enrolment Total (Arts, Science & Commerce) (000)

Teachers						
Percentage trained in						
i) Elementary Schools		100.0	98.0	98.0	100.0	100.0
ii) Secondary Schools		90.0	85.0	80.0	100.0	85.0

Technical Education

i) Engineering Colleges						
a) Number of institutions	No.					
b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Nos.					
c) Outturn	Nos.					
ii) Polytechnics						
a) No. of institutions	No.					
b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Nos.					
c) Outturn	Nos.					

i) Hospitals/Dispensaries		Nos.	
a) Urban	2/4	1/-	3/-
b) Rural	7/44	3/5	10/49
ii) Beds			
a) Urban Hospitals & Dispensaries	244	20	264
b) Rural Hospitals & Dispensaries including upgraded PHCs.	233	45	278
iii) Primary Health Centres			
a) Main centres	No.	1	2
b) Sub-centres	No.	3	6
iv) Training of Nurses			
Institutes	No.	1	1
Annual intake	"	19	16
Annual outturn	"	19	16
v) Training of Auxiliary Nurse-mid-wives			
Institutes	No.	1	1
Annual intake	"	16	56
Annual outturn	"	16	56
vi) Control of diseases			
T.B. Clinics	Nos.	1	1
Leprosy Control Units	"	1	1
V.D. Clinics	"	1	1
Filaria Units	"	1	1
S.E.T. Centres	"	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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viii) Maternity & Child Welfare Centres (Nos.)

viii) Medical Education

Medical Colles.
annual admissions
annual outturn.

Nos. x
" x
" x

-----Nil-----

VII. Water Supply & Sanitation

a) Urban

Corporation Towns

i) Augmentation of protected water supply

(Million Gallons) x

ii) Population covered

Millions x

Other Towns (Piped Water Supply)

i) Towns covered

Nos. 1

(only improvement of water supply at Port Blair was taken up)

ii) Population covered

Millions

0.045 0.032 0.032

b) Rural

Piped Water Supply

i) Villages covered

Nos. 31

14 14 45 20

ii) Population covered

(Thousand) 15

13 13 28 10

Simple wells

i) Villages covered

Nos. 133

37 17 150 20 5

ii) Population covered

(Thousand) 24

10 6 30 10 2

Urban Sewerage

i) Augmentation/provision of sewerage schemes.

Nos. - - - - 1 -

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		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>III. Information & Publicity</u>										
A.	i) Number of districts having publicity offices/information offices	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
	ii) Number of districts without publicity offices.	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.	iii) Number of field publicity units.	Nos.	2	1	1	1	1	3	*	*
	iv) Number of Taluks/Sub-Divisions covered by field publicity units.	Nos. of Tahsil	2	1	1	1	1	3	*	*
v)	Number of Taluks/sub-Divisions not covered by field publicity units.	Nos. of Tahsil.	4	-	-	-	-	3@	-	-

* Strengthening of the units are being proposed.

@ Diglipur, Rangat and Nancowrie are covered with the units maintained by the Blocks.

[illegible]

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - TARGETS OF CROP PRODUCTION FOR FIVE YEARS

Area - Hectares
Produ. - Tonnes
Yield - Tonnes/Hect.

Sl. No.	Item	Fifth Plan Base Level 1973-74			Fifth Plan Target 1974-75 to 1978-79		
		Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Foodgrains.						
	a) Rice						
	i) Autumn	10600	1750	17700	20385	1800	42480
	ii) Winter	1340	1000	1300	5000	1000	5000
	Total Rice			19000			47480
	b) Pulses.	2000	500	1000	6000	500	3000
	Total foodgrains			20000			50480
2.	Sugarcane (Cur) MT	-	-	-	3000	3750	18750
3.	Oil seeds.	500	650	325	1500	350	525
4.	Cotton (bales)	-	-	-	100	-	40
5.	Coconut (ha)	19171			20171		
6.	Areca nut (ha)	1318	-	-	1563		

FIFTH PLAN - TARGETS OF CROP PRODUCTION FOR FIVE YEARS

Sl. No.	Item	Fourth Plan Anticipated production for 5 years.	Fifth Plan target for five years.
1	2	3	4
1.	Foodgrains (MT)	61710	135370
2.	Oil seeds (")	573	370
3.	Sugarcane (")	-	500000
4.	Cotton (Bales)	-	144 bales.

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - SELECTED PROGRAMMES,
BASE LEVEL AND TARGETS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan base level	Fifth Plan Target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Expansion of cropped area:			
	a) Gross Irrigated area.	Hect.	-	1500
	b) Gross Unirrigated crop area.	"	13940	27185
	Total		13940	28685
2.	High Yielding(Cereal) varieties:			
	a) Paddy	Hect.	5600	15000
3.	Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers.			
	Nutrients	tonnes		
	a) Nitrogenous(in terms of N)		10	350
	b) Phosphatic(in terms of P ₂ O ₅)		5.2	300
	c) Potassic (In terms of K ₂ O)		2.5	250
	Total(a) to (c).		17.7	900
4.	Organic Manures & Green Manuring:			
	a) Green Manuring	Hect.	600	1000
5.	Plant Protection:			
	a) Consumption of Pesticides			
	b) Seed treatment chemicals	Powder	150	1200
	c) Insecticides	Liquid	1500	10000
	d) Fungicides			
	e) Others.			
6.	Certified seed:			
	Quantity distributed	Tonnes		
	a) Food Crops.		376	1370
7.	Agril. Machinery and Implements			
	a) Tractors.	Nos.	12	20
	Power tiller	Nos.	5	-
	b) Sprayers & Dusters.			
	Hand operated.	Nos.	100	900
	Power operated.	Nos.	60	200
	Power thresher.	No.	-	1
8.	Soil Conservation:			
	a) Agricultural Lands.		503	3000
	b) Land Reclamation.		-	500

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1974-79)

Headwise/sub-headwise break-up of Financial Outlays

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Head of Development Programme.	Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan (proposed outlay)		
		Approved outlay	Anticipated expdr.	Investment	Current outlay	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>I. Agricultural Research and Education:</u>						
		-----Nil-----				
	1. Agril. Research.					
	2. Agril. Education.					
<u>II. Agricultural Extension and Administration</u>						
	1. Farmers Training	1.000	0.804	3.920	3.799	7.719
	2. Agril. Extension and Extension Training.					
	3. Agril. Administration	-	-	5.480	22.986	28.466
	4. Agril. Statistics.	-	-	0.340	3.845	4.185
	Total (1) to (4)	1.000	0.804	9.740	30.630	40.370
<u>III. Agricultural Inputs</u>						
	1. Seeds.			9.588	22.245	31.833
	2. Fertilisers and manures	7.475	8.160	3.485	6.282	9.768
	3. Plant Protection.	4.290	7.304	6.680	17.550	24.230
	4. Implements & machinery	-	-	12.540	16.220	28.760
	Total (1) to (4).	11.765	15.464	32.293	62.298	94.591
<u>IV. Crop Oriented Programmes</u>						
	1. High Yielding	-	-	3.400	13.619	17.019
	2. Pulse					
	3. Commercial crops	4.605	3.725	7.960	10.084	18.044
	Total (1) to (3)	4.605	3.725	11.360	23.703	35.063
<u>V. Minor Irrigation</u>						
		1.000	1.809	11.130	4.000	15.130
<u>VI. Soil Conservation</u>						
		6.660	12.760	77.320	21.710	99.030
<u>VII. Agril. Credit</u>						
		-	-	10.000	-	10.000
<u>VIII. Agril. Marketing, Storage and Ware housing</u>						
	1. Agril. Marketing	1.250	0.280	5.100	2.599	7.699
	2. Storage	-	-	5.770	3.198	8.968
	Total (1) & (2)	1.250	0.280	10.870	5.797	16.667

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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IX. Agri. Programmes for
Special Classes & Areas

Grand Total I to IX	26.280	34.842	162.713	148.138	310.851
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FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS RELATIVE
TO PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(in number)

Sl. No.	Item.	Fourth Plan		Likely achievement in 1973-74
		Base Level (1968-69)	Target 1973-74	
1.	Intensive Cattle Development projects	-	-	-
2.	Key Village Blocks	1	1	2
3.	Cattle Breeding Farms.	-	-	-
4.	Fodder Seed Production Farms.	-	-	-
5.	Sheep Breeding Farms.	-	-	-
6.	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.	-	-	-
7.	Sheep shearing, wool grading and marketing centres.	-	-	-
8.	Bacon factories.	-	-	-
9.	Piggery Development blocks.	-	-	-
10.	Poultry breeding Farms.	-	1	1
11.	Intensive egg and poultry production- cum-Marketing Centres.	-	-	-
12.	Veterinary Hospitals	1	-	1
13.	Veterinary Dispensaries.	5	7	7

State A & N Islands.

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - TARGETS OF LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTS

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit	Base level 1973-74	Target 1978-79
1.	Milk	Thous. Tonnes	1.314	3.102
2.	Wool	Thous. Kgs.	-	-
3.	Eggs	Lakh Nos.	17.885	135.531
4.	Meat	Thous. Kgs.	387.150	912.500



State A & N IslandsFIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - ANIMAL HUSBANDRYTarget of physical programme.

Sl. No.	Item.	Base level 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets 1978-79
1.	Intensive cattle development projects	-	-
2.	Key Village Blocks	2	-
3.	Cattle breeding farms		
4.	Fodder Seed/production Farms	Composite Livestock Farm.	
5.	Sheep breeding Farms		
6.	Sheep and wool, extension centres		1
7.	Intensive sheep development projects .		
8.	Sheep shearing, wool grading-cum-marketing centres.		
9.	Poultry breeding farms.	1	-
10.	Intensive egg poultry production-cum-marketing centres.	-	1
11.	Poultry Co-operatives	-	-
12.	Bacon factories	-	-
13.	Pork processing plants	-	-
14.	Pig breeding farms.	-	-
15.	Piggery development blocks	-	-
16.	Veterinary hospitals	1	3
17.	Veterinary dispensaries	7	3

STATE: ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

FORESTS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Base level 1968-1969.	Target for 4th Five Year Plan.	Achievements 1969-72.	Actual Plan	Anticipated 72-73.	1973-74 anti-cipated.	Total 6+7+8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		(Hect:)							
1.	Plantation of quick-growing species.	'000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Economic Plantation for Industrial and Commercial uses.	'000	5800	3.185	1.544	0.920	0.580	3.044	
3.	Farm Forestry-cum-fuel wood plantations.	'000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Communications.	(km) '000	0.062 km (Tramline)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	<u>Other Schemes</u>								
(a)	Consolidation	(km) '000	-	0.500	0.323	0.140	0.200	0.663	
(b)	Minor Forest Produce	(Ha.) '000	-	0.607	0.360	0.120	0.056	0.536	
(c)	Research		Physical targets cannot be indicated -						
(d)	Cultural operations.	(ha.) '000	-	2.984	2.140	0.791	0.315	3.246	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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(e) Forest Resources (sq.km) - 0.364 0.145 0.133 0.100 0.428
 Survey. 2000

(f) Nature Conservation - Opening and maintenance of Zoo..

∟

(h) Intensification of Management. Opening up of Little Andaman & Utilisation Division, creation of Project Formulation Circle and strengthening of staff at headquarters. Scheme awaiting sanction of Govt. of India.

∟ (g) Establishment - Establishment and maintenance of Statistical Cell.

STATE: ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS.

PHYSICAL TARGETS FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Part -A - Forests

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Base level 73-74.	Target for the Fifth Plan.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plantations of quick growing species.	000 ha.	-	0.500
2.	Economic Plantations for Industrial & Commercial uses	000 ha.	8.924	7.000 hac.of Teak, Padauk and Holbeck.
3.	Farm Forestry-cum-Fuelwood Plantations.	000 ha.	-	-
4.	Communications.	000 kms.	Tramlines 0.062	-
5.	<u>Other Schemes:</u>			
1.	Forestry Research.	-	-	Expansion of research in Forestry.
2.	Forest Publicity.	-	-	Setting up of a publicity unit.
3.	Training of staff.	-	-	Expansion of existing Forest School & training of staff in Forest Colleges.
4.	Consolidation	-	0.663	Survey & demarcation over 600 km in 5 years.
5.	Establishment of Statistical Cell.	-	-	Maintenance of Statistical Cell.
6.	Forest Resources Survey.	-	0.428	Conduct survey enumerate and stock mapping over 3000 sq.km.
7.	Working Plan	-	-	Revision of Working Plan for 3 Divisions.

1	2	3	4	5
8. Establishment of mapping & Cartographic Unit.	-	-		Establishment of well equipped Cartographic and mapping unit.
9. Intensification of Management.	-	-		Opening of a Project Formulation Circle and opening of other Forest Divisions.
10. Forest Protection.	-	-		Opening of 2 Forest Protection Units.
11. Nature Conservation	-	-		Expansion of existing Zoo.
12. Development of pasture and grazing.	-	-		Development of grass lands over 300 ha. by raising improved hybrid varieties of grass & legumes.
13. Development of Minor Forest Produce.	-	0.536 ha.		Raising Cane and Bamboo Plantation over 1000 ha.
14. Amenities to staff and labour.	-	-		Setting up of 200 Nos. Welfare centres and provide recreational facilities.
15. Cultural operations.	-	3.246 ha.		To carry out tending and thinning operations over 1200 ha. in five years.
16. Soil Conservation.	-	-		Setting up of soil conservation research station and carryout anti-erosion works.

Part B

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES OF THE ADMINISTRATION
TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY FOREST CORPORATION.

Central Schemes

1. Cash-crop Plantations

(a) Rubber .. 1520 hectares.

(b) Red Oil Palm .. 2400

2. Communications: (1) Feeder Road: 100 Km
(2) Tramlines: 50 Km
(3) Jetties: 10 Nos.

3. Timber operation: Extraction of 1.5 lakhs cubic
metre of timber annually.

4. Construction of Building: Construction of office and
residential accommodation
will be undertaken.

5. Construction of slipway. Construction of Dry-dock-cum-
slipway at Chatham to carry out
repairs to water crafts will be
undertaken.

FISHERIES

STATE : ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Schemewise (Classified) break-up of the financial outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Rs. in Lakhs		
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme.	Fifth Plan outlays - 1974-79		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
<u>I. Inland Fisheries.</u>				
1.	Inland Fisheries Development.	0.500	-	-
2.	<u>Marine Fisheries.</u>			
1.	Mechanisation country boats.	7.400	6.200	-
2.	Small Boat Mechanisation.	13.000	12.000	-
3.	Survey of fishing ground.	6.720	-	-
4.	Fisheries Project at Port Blair.*	72.500	24.800	20.000
5.	Fisheries Project at Campbell Bay.*	107.150	54.400	30.000
3.	<u>Marketing Processing and Storage.</u>			
1.	Export Marketing.*	52.000	40.000	25.000
2.	Marketing of fish for local consumption.	8.020	4.000	-
3.	Processing and storage.	7.550	-	-
4.	<u>Research, Education and Training.</u>			
1.	Setting up of a fisherman training centre at Port Blair.	2.750	-	-
2.	Inservice training of departmental persons.	0.340	-	-
3.	Establishment of Aquarium at Port Blair.	1.500	0.750	-
4.	Establishment of full-fledged museum at Port Blair.	0.600	-	-
5.	<u>Fisheries Extension and Administration.</u>			
1.	Strengthening of department.	3.310	-	-
2.	Fisheries Extension Centre at Car Nicobar.	1.750	0.500	-
6.	<u>Others.</u>			
1.	Settlement of fishermen families.	12.000	6.100	-
2.	Supply of essential fisheries requisites.	7.500	3.750	-
3.	Berthing and landing facilities at Aberdeen jetty.	5.000	5.000	-
		309.590	157.500	75.000

* Central Schemes.

FISH

STATE: ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Progress made during 1969-70 to 1973-74.

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	Base level (1968-69)	Fourth Plan target (69-74)	1969-72 Actual.	Achievement.	
						1972-73 Anticipated.	1973-74 Target

I. Physical Programme.

1.	Mechanised boats.	No.	3	-	-	-	-
2.	Trawlers	No.	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Refrigeration						
a)	Cold Storage	No.	15 tonnes	-	-	-	-
b)	Ice Plants	"	5 tonnes	-	-	-	-
c)	Freezing plants	"					
4.	Minor ports with landing and berthing facilities.	"	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Fish seed procured						
a)	Spawn	Million		-	-	-	-
b)	Fry/Fingerlings.	"					
6.	Fish seed farms established.	No.		-	-	-	-
7.	Nursery area	Hectares		-	-	-	-
8.	Development of reservoirs	"		-	-	-	-

II. Fish production.

a)	Inland	Tonnes	Nil				
b)	Marine	"	362 M.T.	2800.	1516 M.T.	711 M.T.	800 M.T.
c)	Total	"					

STATE : ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Fifth Five Year Plan - 1974-79

FISH

Production and Programme Targets - Fisheries.

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	Base level 1973-74.	Fifth Five Year Plan Target 1978-79.
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I. Physical Programmes.

1.	Boats mechanised	No.	2	25 Nos. small boats
2.	Trawlers procured	No.	-	& 100 Nos. mechanise country boats.
3.	Refrigeration			4 Nos long liners and 2 No Purseseine Vessels.
a)	Cold Storages	No.	1	2 Nos. 40 tonnes capacity.
	Rated capacity	Tonnes		
b)	Ice Plants			
(i)	Number	No	1	No. 5 tonnes 1 No. with 5 tonnes capacity.
(ii)	Rated capacity			
c)	Freezing Plants			
(i)	Number	No	-	2 Nos. with 10 tonnes capacity.
(ii)	Rated capacity			
4.	Minor ports with landing and berthing facilities.	No.	-	1 No.
5.	Fish seed procured:			
(a)	Spawn		-	-
(b)	Fry/Fingerlings	No.	-	20000 fingerlings.
6.	Fish seed farms			
(i)	Number	No.	-	50 Acres.
(ii)	Area	Hectares		
7.	Nursery Area	Hectares.	-	-
8.	Development of reservoirs.	"	-	-
9.	Brakish water fish farming area	"	-	-
10.	Fish marketed through institutions i.e. Co-operatives/corporations	Tonnes	400	6000 M. Tonnes.
11.	<u>Fish production.</u>			
(a)	Inland	Tonnes		12000 M. Tonnes.
	Marine	"	900 M.T.	Inland.
	Total	"		

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - COOPERATION: PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Fourth Plan (Anticipated Achievement 73-74)	Fifth Plan target (1978-79)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. of Primary Agrl. credit societies at the end of the year.	No.	47	52
2.	No. of viable primary agrl. credit societies at the end of the year.	No.	47	52
3.	Membership of primary agrl. credit societies at the end of the year.	Thousand	3(200)	3(500)
4.	Coverage of agricultural families at the end of the year.	per cent	75%	80%
5.	Percentage of borrowing members.	per cent	38%	80%
6.	Short term loans advance during the year.	Rs. crores	0.050	0.600
7.	Medium term loans advanced during the five years of the plan.	Rs. crores	0.020	0.700
8.	Long term loans advanced by land development banks during the years of the plan.	Rs. crores	-	-
9.	Agrl. produce marketed by cooperatives during the year	Rs. crores	-	-
10.	No. of Cooperative processing unit installed at the end of the year	No.		
	i) Sugar factories			
	ii) Rice mills			
	iii) Dall Mills			
	iv) Cotton ginning & pressing			
	v) Jute baling units			
	vi) Jute Mills			
	vii) Oil seeds units			
	viii) Fruits vegetables units.			

1	2	3	4	5
ix)	Plantation crops units	0		
x)	Dairying units	0		
xi)	Cold Storages	0	NIL	
xii)	Others.	0		
11.	Fertilisers retailed by cooperatives during the year.	Rs. crores	-	-
i)	Quantity in terms of material (metric tonnes)	-do-	-	-
ii)	Value		-	-
iii)	No. of cooperative/retail fertiliser depots at the end of the year.		-	-
12.	Marketing godowns.			
a)	Assisted upto the end of the year	No.	-	-
b)	Constructed upto the end of the year	No.	-	-
c)	Capacity upto the end of the year	'000 tonnes.	-	-
13.	Rural godowns			
a)	assisted upto the end of the year	No.	9	11
b)	Constructed upto the end of the year	No.	6	-
c)	Capacity upto the end of the year.	'000 tonnes.	N.A.	-
14.	Distribution of consumer article in rural areas during the year.	Rs. Crores	No. tar-gets.	No tar-gets.
15.	Retail sales of urban consumer cooperative during the year.	Rs. Crores	-do-	-do-

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - COOPERATION
PROGRAMME-WISE FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme.	Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan Outlay.
		Outlay	Antici- pated expdr.	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cooperative Agricultural Credit.	1.595	0.902	18.068
2.	Cooperative Marketing	-	-	9.090
3.	Cooperative processing other than sugar factories.	-	-	-
4.	Cooperative sugar factories	-	-	-
5.	Cooperative Agrl. supplies	-	-	-
6.	Cooperative Storage	-	-	-
7.	Cooperative distribution of consumer articles in rural areas urban consumer cooperatives.	0.630	8.550	22.210
8.	Urban consumer cooperatives	9.075	11.572	13.485
9.	Other types of cooperatives			
10.	Cooperative training and Education.	0.500	0.349	2.472
11.	Cooperative Admn.	-	-	24.503
Total:		11.800	21.373	89.828

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

COOPERATION

SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Title of the schemes.	Whether continuing/new.	Fourth Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	Fifth Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Estt. of Service Cooperative Societies.	Continuing.	1.463	0.902	-
2.	Managerial subsidy to service Coop. Societies.	Continuing.	0.132	0.106	-
3.*	Development of Agricultural credit co-operatives.	.	-	-	3.003
4.	Cooperative Banking.	-do-	2.160	1.293	15.065
5.	Cooperative Farming.	-do-	0.290	0.182	1.720
6.	Dairy Dev. and Milk Supply.	-do-	0.893	0.010	2.765
7.	Dev. of Cooperative Marketing.	New.	-	-	9.090
8.	Estt. of transport Societies.	"	-	-	1.060
9.	Dev. of consumers Cooperatives.	Continuing.	-	1.572	22.210
10.	Dev. of Labour Contract Societies.	"	0.132	0.124	2.250
11.	Dev. of piggery, Poultry, goat breeding and Milk supply.	New.	-	-	3.380

* This is a new nomenclature of the schemes under serial (1) and (2)

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Dev. of other types of Cooperatives.	New.	-	-	1.810
13.	Training & Publicity.	Conti-nuing.	0.500	0.349	2.472
14.	Strengthening of Cooperative Department.	New.	-	-	24.503

Power

Status of each Project
Financial & Physical

Proformae for submission of Information on Power Programme by the States/Centre/U.Ts. in the Fifth Plan Period.

General Projects

(The following information is to be furnished for each project)

Annual Requirement of Key Materials and Foreign Exchange to achieve the above target

Key Materials	Unit	Total require- ment of the pro- ject.	Recd. upto the end of 1973-74.	Require- ment during 1974-75.	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	7-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Cement

Steel

Earthmoving equipment

Electrodes

Gases

Coal for thermal stations

Foreign Exchange in Rs, lakhs

Not applicable, as our requirements are very less and the same is obtained from A.P.W.D.

Power

Status of each Project

Proforma for submission of Information on Power Programme by the States/Centre/U.Ts. in the Fifth Plan Period.

Generation Projects

(The following information is to be furnished for each project)

New Generation Projects proposed for inclusion in the Fifth Plan. - For each Project

. We are not having any big project and this is not applicable to us.

Power for each project

Status of Execution of the project approved and/or new project proposed
Stage of Execution for each major component of the project should be furnished

Unit	Total quantity/ upto Wt.invol- ved.	Actual upto the end of 72-73.	Anticipated achievement upto (Cumulative) the end of Plan.								
			1973-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

Hydro

Civil Works

Such as Dam, water conductor system, intake works
Power House, Switchyard and associated main
transmission works.

Electrical & Mechanical Works.

Supply of major plant and equipments, progress
on erection, testing and commissioning.

Thermal stations

Civil Works

Such as foundations, intake works, Power House,
cooling water, coal handling plant, Railway siding

Electrical & Mechanical Works

Such as supply of major components of boilers,
T.G. set, condensers, pumps, water treatment
plant, transformers, coal handling plants,
Ash handling equipment and Associated main
transmission works.

We are not having any hydro scheme sanctioned.
Only preliminary investigation is going on.

We have already purchased 4 x 248 KW
set and 1 x 1060 KW set. These will be
installed at Port Blair.

4 x 248 erection foundation etc.	1 x 1060 erection foundation etc.	- - -	6 M.W. proposed to be ere- cted during 1977-78.
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Power

Programme for the Fifth Plan

(b) Major Transmission Lines
Financial Requirement

R. in Crores

Category of Lines	Total Cost.	Total Expdr. incurred upto the end of 1973-74.	Spillover require-ment in Vth Plan.	Annual Phasing of Outlays 1974-75 75-76 76-77 77-78 78-79	Total 74-79	Spill over into VI Plan if any.
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(i) Continuing

400 KV
220 KV
132/110 KV

----- Not applicable -----

(ii) Proposed New Trans-
mission lines

Annual Phasing 1974-75 75-76 76-77 77-78 78-79	Total 74-79.	Spillover into VI Plan, if any
---	-----------------	-----------------------------------

400 KV

220 KV

132/110 KV

----- Not applicable -----

BENEFITS

Power

Major Transmission Lines (in KM)

Category of Lines.	Total Programme.	Actual upto end of 1972-73.	Anticipated upto the end of 73-74.	Annual Proposed Achievement in KM	Total 1974-79	Spillover into VI Plan if any
				1974-75 75-76 76-77 77-78 78-79		

-(i) Continuing

400 KV
220 KV
132/110 KV

----- Not applicable -----

Not known.

-(ii) New proposed Lines

400 KV
220 KV
132/110 KV

Annual Proposed Achievement in KM
1974-75 75-76 76-77 77-78 78-79

Total Programme.

Total 1974-79

Spillover into VI Plan if any

----- Not applicable -----

Investigation

Power

Name of the Scheme	Total cost.	Expendr. incurred upto the end of 1973-74.	Annual Phasing of Outlay 1974-75 75-76 76-77 77-78 78-79	Total 74-79	Spillover into VI Plan if any
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a) Cotinuuig:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

b) New:

- 1.
- 2.

Not applicable, as this Deptt. is not having any continuing schemes.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

List of Schemes proposed for Fifth Plan.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

[illegible]

1

(5) Handicrafts

1. Training Centre in Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Cane & Bamboo work.	3.856	0.900	-	1.285	0.700	0.612	0.623	0.636
2. Advance training in Handicrafts on mainland.	0.160	-	-	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032
3. Estt. of Design Centre (Handicrafts at Port Blair)	5.595	3.250	-	1.750	0.850	0.920	1.000	1.075

(6) Sericulture.(7) Coir Industries

1. Pilot Project scheme for coconut husk utilisation	2.904	0.772	-	1.095	0.525	0.426	0.430	0.430
2. Demonstration centre in coir works.	2.088	0.114	-	0.457	0.413	0.405	0.406	0.407

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

	<u>Fourth Plan</u>		<u>Fifth Plan</u>
	<u>(Target)</u>	<u>(Likely achievement).</u>	<u>(Targets)</u>
<u>1. Small Scale Industries</u>			
No. of new units likely to be established.	-	-	200
No. of addl. employment likely to be created	-	-	2000
(a) for technically qualified persons	-	-	150
(b) Others	-	-	1850
<u>2. Industrial estates/areas</u>			
No. of new estates/areas proposed to be set up (along with No. of sheds)	-	-	-
(a) Urban areas	-	-	10
(b) Semi-urban areas	-	-	10
(c) rural areas	-	-	-
No. of persons likely to be employed in			
(a) construction activities	-	-	100
(b) industrial activities	-	-	2
(i) technical qualified persons	-	-	2
(ii) Others	-	-	10
<u>3. Handloom industry</u>	---	NIL	---
<u>4. Powerlooms</u>	---	NIL	----
<u>5. Handicrafts</u>			
Sales through emporia (in lakhs)	-	-	7.359

Physical Targets

	<u>Fourth Plan</u> (Target)	<u>Fifth Plan</u> (Targets)
	(Likely achievement).	

exports (Rs. lakhs)	-	7.359
exports (Rs. lakhs)	-	2.910
No. of persons likely to be provided with	-	
(a) fuller employment	-	100
(b) New employment	-	500

6. Sericulture - NIL

- Production (1000 Kgs)

Exports (Rs. lakhs)

No. of addl. persons likely
to be employed

7. Coir Industry

Production (quantity/value) -	3.695
Sales through emporia (Rs. lakhs)	1.500
Exports (Rs. lakhs) -	2.195
No. of additional persons likely to be employed -	28

PHYSICAL PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIFTH PLAN

ROADS

	as on 31.3.69	as on 31.3.72	as on 31.3.74 (Anticipated)	as on 31.1.79 (Proposed)
	2	3	4	5
1. Surfaced	389	451	508	743
2. Unsurfaced	23	24	43	43
3. Total	412	475	551	786
4. Rural Roads out of total Road length (including other district Roads and village roads)	276	306	323	453
•(i) Rural Roads covered by Minimum Needs Programme(i.e. connecting villages with population of 1500 and above)	-	-	-	453
5. Roads other than Rural roads(3-4)	136	169	228	333

• Population details not available.

EDUCATION

Item	Enrolment 1968-69 (Popula- tion.)	Enrolment (in lakhs) 1973-74 (Antici- pated)	1978-79 (likely position)	1974-79 (target of addl. enrolment for V Plan.	Enrolment as percentage of the age group		
					1968-69 (Position)	1973-74 (likely position)	1978-79 target
I. Class I-V							
Boys	6178	9780	15000	5280	81%	125.4%	179.3%
Girls	4557	8495	14040	5545	79%	125.0%	190.0%
Total	10735	18275	29100	10825	80%	125.0%	184.6%
II. Class VI-VIII							
Boys	1425	3250	6698	3448	41%	81.2%	145.6%
Girls	782	2241	6141	3900	29%	65.9%	161.6%
Total	2207	5491	12839	7348	35%	73.6%	153.6%
III. Class IX-XI							
Boys	681	1645	4416	2771	24%	38.2%	88.3%
Girls	337	1057	3359	2302	16%	34.1%	95.2%
Total	1018	2702	7775	5073	20%	36.2%	92.1%
IV. Enrolments in part-time.							
A. Middle School stage							
Boys							
Girls							
Total:							
B. Secondary stage							
Boys							
Girls							
Total:							
V. Collegiate stage							
A. Enrolments (000's)							
a) Arts, Science, Commerce and law		160	300	140	1.8	1.4	3.3
b) Science courses.		50	210	110	0.6	1.4	4.0
c) Enrolment in correspondence course					1.2	1.4	3.0

There is no part-time education.

B. Teachers.

	Total number of teachers			No. of trained teachers				
	63-69 (posi- tion)	72-74 (posi- tion)	78-79 (target)	74-79 (addl. for 5th Plan.)	68-69 (posi- tion)	73-74 (likely position)	78-79 (target)	74-79 (addl. for 5th Plan)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
i) Primary Schools								
a) Men	279	349	510	161	162	338	424	86
b) Women	107	147	227	80	66	134	227	93
c) Total	386	496	737	241	228	472	713	179
ii) Middle Schools								
a) Men	87	176	256	80	54	156	256	100
b) Women	66	132	172	40	45	124	172	48
c) Total	153	308	428	120	99	280	428	148
iii) Secondary Schools								
a) Men	97	213	308	95	77	172	303	131
b) Women	43	89	129	40	31	68	129	61
c) Total	140	302	437	135	108	240	432	192
iv) University stage								
a) Universities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Arts, Science, Commerce Colleges	5	16	26	10	5	16	26	10
c) Evening College	-	There is no need of training for college lecturers.						
d) Correspondence Courses.	-							

Note:-

Number of teachers
appointed under special
employment programme for
1971-74 for Primary Schools

20

20

	1968-69 (Position)	1973-74 (likely position)	1978-79 (Target)	1974-79 (addl. for 5th Plan)
(C) <u>Institution</u>				
i) Primary Schools.	118	141	157	36
ii) Middle Schools.	12	24	34	20
iii) High/Higher Secondary	7	14	25	11
(D) <u>Teacher Training</u>				
i) Training Schools.	1	1	-	-
ii) Enrolment	51	100	-	-
iii) Output	51	50	-	-
2. <u>Teacher Training College</u>				
i) Training College.	-	-	1	1
ii) Enrolment.	-	-	80	400
iii) Output	-	-	80	400

Sub-head-wise Progress of Expenditure in Fifth Five Year Plan.

Sub Head	1969-1974		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>General Education</u>												
Elementary Education	25.260	49.419	5.041	12.974	5.764	7.072	6.206	11.998	9.506	8.328	9.047	9.047
Middle Education	20.670	29.276	2.323	8.684	3.416	2.485	4.099	3.429	6.301	6.509	7.769	7.769
Secondary Education	26.210	35.325	2.914	5.959	4.619	5.350	6.425	6.810	11.331	4.901	11.805	11.805
University Education	3.470	18.772	2.032	3.338	2.750	2.475	2.721	2.797	2.641	4.829	5.333	5.333
Teachers Training Schools	2.680	2.868	0.310	0.398	0.630	0.532	0.630	0.745	0.420	0.996	0.197	0.197
General Programme	21.720	33.045	7.380	6.918	3.480	7.439	4.275	4.515	7.631	9.823	4.350	4.350
Scholarships & Development of Language												
Strengthening of Directorate of Education	-	2.676	-	-	0.309	0.129	0.644	0.385	0.862	0.663	1.422	1.422
Other Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total General Education	105.000	171.731	20.000	38.271	20.963	25.932	25.000	30.679	36.692	36.419	40.000	40.000
----- N I L -----												
Technical Education												
Total General & Technical Education	105.000	171.331	20.000	38.271	20.968	25.932	25.000	30.670	36.692	36.419	40.000	40.000
Total State Plan	1400.000			222.061	249.403			293.937	372.215		427.615	
Col. 'C' as percentage of Col. D	13.3%			17.6%	10.5%			17.4%	9.3%		9.3%	

(Included in the general programme)

Name of the Scheme	1974 - 1979		Foreign exchange	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Total	Capital		Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital
Primary Scheme No.1	143.720	95.250	-	33.810	27.850	32.475	24.850	23.715	18.850	24.275	12.350	24.445	10.050
Middle Scheme No. 2	96.405	60.324	-	23.732	20.200	17.665	11.950	19.741	11.950	17.163	3.300	13.049	7.924
Secondary (a) No. 3	122.063	75.100	-	22.495	18.400	24.040	16.850	26.435	16.650	24.398	12.650	24.695	10.550
University (Scholar- ship) Scheme No. 4	21.784	11.800	-	13.432	11.800	2.420	-	1.944	-	1.877	-	1.961	-
Teachers Training School Scheme No.5	12.835	6.000	-	2.004	1.000	3.443	2.000	3.446	2.000	2.449	1.000	1.453	-
General Programme Scheme No. 6	32.075	1.000	-	6.095	0.200	3.470	0.200	6.300	0.200	6.677	0.200	6.533	0.200
Strengthening of Director of Education Scheme No. 7	17.750	3.500	-	2.550	0.500	4.100	1.000	4.450	1.000	3.750	1.000	2.990	-
Total	446.532	252.974	-	104.258	79.950	90.613	56.355	90.031	50.650	90.594	36.000	80.036	29.524

HEALTH

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1973-79

Sl. No.	Programme	4th Five Year Plan		5th Five Year Plan		Phasing Total outlay						
		Appd. outlay.	Estim- ated expdr.	Short- fall.	Total Capital.	Fore- ign exch- ange.	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Estt. of Primary Health Centre.	4.106	2.721	1.385	24.280	11.870	-	2.520	6.690	7.400	4.150	3.450
2.	Control of communicable Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	20.863	25.274	-	137.050	93.650	-	28.980	44.810	39.020	13.290	10.950
4.	Medical Education & Research.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Training Programmes.	0.494	0.377	0.117	1.750	0.190	-	0.704	0.414	0.270	0.246	0.116
6.	I.S.M. including Homeopathy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Other Programmes.	0.735	0.518	0.217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		26.198	28.890	1.719	163.080	105.710	-	32.274	51.914	46.690	17.686	14.516

HEALTH

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-79

Physical Targets
Health Programmes.

Sl. No.	Item.	Fourth Plan Targets.	1973-74 anticipated position.	Targets for Vth Plan (Addition)	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Phasing/Additions.	1978-79 Anticipated position.
1. Minimum Needs Programme.											
i)	No. of P.H.Cs.		2	3	nil	2	1	-	-		5 (including one PHC & 3 Sub centres
ii)	No. of Sub-Centres.	6	6	9	nil	6	3	-	-		15 already established during 3rd Plan)
iii)	No. of upgraded PHCs (Rural Hospitals)				NIL						
2. Control of communicable Diseases:											
1.) Malaria											
a)	No. of Units in Attack Phase.	0.23 unit	0.25 unit	-							1
ii) T.B.											
a)	No. of T.B. Clinics				NIL						
b)	No. of Demonstrations & Training Centres.				NIL						
c)	No. of isolation beds (for other disease also)	35		53	3	30	20	-	-		88

TOURISM

Scheme-wise outlays on Tourism in the Fifth Plan.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme	Total cost	Fourth Plan outlay	Anticipated exp. upto 31.3.72.	Proposed outlay for Fifth Plan							Total 1974-79
				1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1. Estt. of a Directorate of Tourism and Publicity	-	-	-	3.075	2.467	1.728	0.754	0.782	3.806		
2. Construction of a Tourist Home	1.000	0.990	-	2.000	2.000	4.206	0.219	0.228	8.653		
3. Development of Picnic spots	2.750	1.541	-	2.800	3.610	1.840	0.351	0.362	8.963		
4. Improvement of Tourist transport	-	-	-	0.250	4.177	2.440	1.621	0.994	9.482		
5. Construction of a Stadium in Port Blair.	-	-	-	-	5.000	5.000	-	-	10.000		
6. Propagation and Publicity of Tourist literatures	-	-	-	0.320	0.330	0.350	0.450	0.550	2.000		
7. Familiarisation Tours	-	-	-	0.220	0.220	0.220	0.220	0.220	1.100		
Grand Total	3.750	2.531	-	8.665	17.804	15.784	3.615	3.136	49.004		

FOURTH PLAN

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Phasing of Expenditure													
		Fourth Plan provision	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	Total 5 yrs 69-74	Fifth Plan provision	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1. Urban															
a) Water Supply	215.000	11.123			32.322	40.528	213.185								
b) Sewerage and Drainage								20.000	3.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	5.000		
Total Urban	215.000	11.123	70.972	58.235	32.322	40.528	213.185	20.000	3.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	5.000		
II. Rural															
a) Piped water supply.	20.000	5.802	5.073	5.413	12.022	9.000	37.400	71.000	11.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000		
b) wells & land pumps								5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		
c) Sewerage and Drainage															
Total Rural	20.000	5.802	5.073	5.413	12.022	9.000	37.400	76.000	12.000	16.000	16.000	16.000	16.000		
Grand Total	235.000	17.020	76.045	63.648	44.344	49.528	250.585	96.000	15.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000		

PROVISIONS AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FOURTH PLAN
HOUSING

Scheme	Plan provi- sion.	1969-70 Expen- diture.	1970-71 Expen- diture.	1971-72 Expen- diture.	1972-73 Expen- diture.	1973-74 Expen- diture.	Total 5 Year- rs (1969-74)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Low Income Group Scheme	2.000	0.197	0.190	0.500	0.536	0.600	2.073
2. Villa- ge Hou- sing.	0.100	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other Scheme constru- ction of residen- tial acco- modation for indu- strial labourers.	12.859	0.300	0.904	1.373	4.070	2.900	9.547
Total	14.959	0.497	1.094	1.873	4.656	3.500	11.620

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PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FOURTH PLAN
HOUSING

Scheme	Unit	Fourth Plan target	69-70 Physi- cal achieve- ment	70-71 Achie- vement	71-72 Achie- vement	72-73 Achie- vement	73-74 Achie- vement	Total 15 years (69-74)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1. Construction of residential accommodation for Industrial Labourers	No. of tenements	120	-	15	15	-	60	90
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2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	-do-	20	2	1	4	5	5	17
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PHYSICAL TARGETS AND THEIR PHASING IN THE FIFTH PLAN - HOUSING
(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Unit	Fifth plan target.	Phasing				Total
			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Construction of residential accommodation for Industrial labourers.	No. of tenements.	300.000	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000
2. Slum Improvement/Cleanance scheme	In Hectars	80.550	16.000	16.000	16.000	16.000	16.550
3. Urban and Rural planning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	No. of houses	275.000	55.000	55.000	55.000	55.000	55.000
		For preparation of Development plan for existing settlement					

PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FIFTH PLAN
HOUSING

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Scheme	Plan	Phasing of Expenditure				
	Pro- vision	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79
1. Construction of residential accommodation for industrial labourers.	40.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000
2. Slum improvement/clearance scheme	70.000	14.000	14.000	14.000	14.000	14.000
3. Urban and Rural Planning	4.000	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
4. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	34.375	6.875	6.875	6.875	6.875	6.875
5. Development of site for construction of Houses.	161.000	32.200	32.200	32.200	32.200	32.200
6. Establishment of Housing Cells in the Public Works.	0.408	-	0.105	0.099	0.101	0.103
Total	309.783	61.875	61.280	61.974	61.976	61.978

ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE FIFTH PLAN

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	1	2	3	4	Proposed outlay for Fifth Plan						10
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	
		Total cost of scheme.	Fourth plan outlay.	Likely exp. upto 31.3.74 on works in progress.							
I. Construction of Andaman Trunk Road.											
a) Spillover works from IVth to Vth Plan		308.000	300.000	166.000	70.000	72.000	-	-	-	142.000	
b) New works between Mayabunder and Diglipur		300.000	-	-	10.000	10.000	90.000	90.000	100.000	300.000	
II. Rural Roads under minimum need programme											
a) Spillover works from IVth Plan to Vth Plan		162.000	47.000	112.000	25.000	25.000	-	-	-	50.000	
b) For new works		357.500	-	-	30.000	45.000	75.000	75.000	10.000	300.000	
III. Improvement to existing Roads and Bridges outside Port Blair.											
a) Spill over works from IVth Plan to Vth Plan		58.000	15.000	37.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	10.000	10.000	47.000	
b) For new Works		104.000	-	-							
IV. Improvement to Roads and Bridges in Port Blair headquarter area.		75.000	-	-	5.000	5.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	28.000	
Total		-	-	-	149.000	166.000	180.000	181.000	191.000	867.000	
V. 1. Spill over from the Fourth Plan					95.000	97.000	-	-	-	192.000	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V. 2. New works to be taken up during Vth Plan					54,000	60,000	180,000	131,000	191,000	675,000
VI. <u>Rural Roads</u>					55,000	70,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	350,000
1. Included in minimum roads programme					55,000	70,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	350,000
VII. Construction of Bus recesses					1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
VIII. Purchase of Road construction machinery					100,000	65,000	60,000	60,000	-	245,000
IX. Provision of workshop for road construction machinery					10,700	13,700	0,700	0,700	0,700	26,500
X. Establishment of Laboratory for testing soil and road making materials					3,800	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	12,000

RURAL ROADS

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

(Rs. in lakhs)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
As on	As on	As on	As on
31.3.72	31.3.74	31.3.79	
Anticipated.	Anticipated.	Anticipated.	(Proposed).

1. Total number of villages in the State. As per 1971 Census 399.000 399.000 399.000

2. of (1) above, the No. of villages not connected by an all weather road. 183.000

3. of the No. at (2) above, the No. of villages with population of 1500 and above.

4. Length of all weather roads to be constructed/ improved to connect all the villages at (3) above

4-1. New Construction (KM) 276.000 323.000 452.000
4-2 - Improvement.

5. Estimated cost of constructing/ improving all weather roads as at (4) above. (Rs. in lakhs)

5.1. New Construction - - -
5-2 - Improvement. - - -

Note: There are 5 villages having more than 1500

population as per 1971-Census and all of them have been connected by metalled roads. As such, position in respect of Rural Road to be taken up under Minimum Needs Programme has been indicated irrespective of population criteria.

Name of the Scheme	Requirement of additional/new staff during Fifth Plan		Requirement of equipment			Remarks	
	Designation	No	Scale of pay	Description	Cost (Rs. '000)		
					Total		Foreign exchange element
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I. Core Scheme of national Importance.

1. Establishment of sample Survey and Census Unit.

Statistician	1	Rs. 350-900	-	-	-	-	This is a new scheme
Field Investigators	4	Rs. 150-300	-	-	-	-	
Peon	1	Rs. 70-85	-	-	-	-	

II. Core Schemes in State Sector.

1. Establishment of a Directorate of Statistics

Directorate of Statistics	1	Rs. 700-1250	Calculating machine (1)	2.00			This is a new scheme
Head Clerk	1	Rs. 210-330	Typewriters (2)	3.00			
Hr. Grade Clerk	1	Rs. 130-300	Motor Cycle (1)	6.00			
Lr. Grade Clerk	2	Rs. 110-130					
Steno	1	Rs. 130-300					
Daftary	1	Rs. 75-85					
Peon	2	Rs. 70-85					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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2. Establishment of State Income Unit	Research Assistant Computer	1 1	Rs. 325-575 Rs. 150-300	- -	- -		This is a new scheme
3. Establishment of Vital Statistics Unit	Statistical Supervisor	1	Rs. 325-475	-	-		
4. Establishment of Housing Cell in PWD Deptt.	Statistical Investigator Compiler	1 1	Rs. 210-425 Rs. 110-150	- -	- -		Continuing scheme
	Compiler	1	Rs. 110-180	-	-		Continuing scheme.
2. Establishment of category unit and statistical library	Artist Librarian	1 1	Rs. 150-300 Rs. 150-300	Drawing material etc.	3.00		New Scheme

III. Other Schemes of State Importance.

1. Strengthening of Statistics Unit
2. Establishment of category unit and statistical library

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FIFTH PLAN PROPOSALS FOR STATISTICAL SCHEMES
OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Name of the Scheme	Whether continuing Scheme of Fourth Plan yet to be completed, or scheme of repetitive nature to be executed after every three/five years, or new scheme for Fifth Plan.	Objectives for the Scheme.	Brief details of design, other tech- nical details, phasing and coverage.
I. <u>Core Scheme of</u> <u>National Importance.</u>			
1. Establishment of Sample survey & Census Unit.	(New Scheme)	This Unit will undertake economic Census. Besides, Sample Surveys and case studies on socio-economic topics with a view to fill up gaps in the existing Statistical data will also be carried out.	Technical det- ails will be worked out by the Statistician under the guidance of the Director of Statistics after their appointment.
II. <u>Core Scheme in State</u> <u>Sector.</u>			
1. Estt. of a Directorate of Statistics.	(New scheme)	In order to meet the growing Statis- tical requirements during the Fifth Five Year Plan and to undertake new items of work of specialised nature, it is proposed to establish a full fledged Statistical Deptt. under charge of a Director of Statistics with the necessary complement of Staff.	

(New Scheme)

2. Establishment of State Income Unit.

The objectives of this Unit will be to construct the state income estimates for this territory so as to present clearer picture of the economy of the Islands in terms of re-lationships among main economic aggregates at the territory level; to undertake research studies and to explore possibilities for filling up gaps in Statistics needed for compilation of these aggregates.

(Continuing Scheme)

3. Establishment of Vital Statistics Unit.

This Unit will be responsible for bringing improvement in the existing system of Registration and compilation of Vital Statistics at all levels in the Islands and to ensure timely availability of reliable data for estimates of vital rates.

(New Scheme)

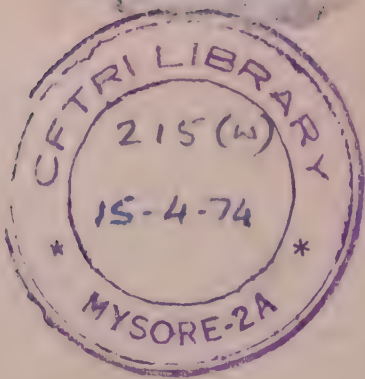
4. Establishment of Housing Cells in PWD Deptt.

It is envisaged that the Housing Cells would collect Statistics on-

(1) Building activities of state construction agencies, i.e. Public Works Deptt. in this territory.

(2) Building activity of the private sector in Municipal area.

The data on Housing and building activity would be collected on the lines as suggested by the National Building Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Supplies. The data received from the cell will be processed and analysed by the Statistical Deptt.



- 3) Building activity of private sector in rural areas.
- 4) Production of Building materials and their consumption.
- 5) Employment and wages in Building construction.

The object of this Unit will be to collect and compile basic, primary and secondary data from the various central and State Govt. Depts. and other agencies.

This scheme envisages graphical and pictorial presentation of Statistical data collected by other units of the Directorate. Cartography Section will also prepare maps, charts, and cover pages for the publications of the Directorate. It is also envisaged to establish a well equipped library with a dual purpose of reference and research.

III. Other Schemes of State importance.

1st of current Statistical Unit.

2nd of Cartography Unit and Statistical Library.

(New scheme)

(New scheme)

